The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,597.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Re. 1 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

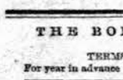
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days,

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

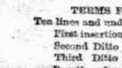
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

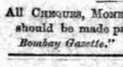
The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 23rd July 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	July.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	23	Leave Bussorah	12
" Kurrachee	27	" Mahomerah	12
" Guadur	28	" Fao	12
" Muscat	31	" Bushire	16
"	Aug.	" Lingeh	18
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Lingeh	3	" Muscat	22
" Bushire	6	" Guadur	25
" Fao	7	" Kurrachee	27
" Mahomerah	7	Arrive Bombay	30
Arrive Bussorah	11		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

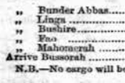


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA GALLE.



...AN, Captain ... immediate dispatch. For Freight ...ASSOON & Co.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island Oorun.	Colwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Colwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Colwa at 1 P.M.

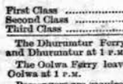
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA.....Capt. Dodero..... 2,000 Tons..... 700 H. P.
ASIA ..... Capt. ..... 2,00 Tons..... 700 H. P.
PERSIA.....Capt. Crotco ..... 2,000 Tons..... 700 H. P.
ARABIA.....Capt. Burzolino.. 2,000 Tons..... 700 H. P.

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	34	14
Leghorn	48	35	15
Genoa	50	35	15
Marseilles	53	36	15-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Without Food. Including Wines.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fares.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

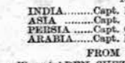
For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

NOGARE RUBATTINO & CO.,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)



DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and the MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS and PILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£25	£15	£5
" Suez	£40	£22-10	£8
" Port Said	£42	£24	£8
" Marseilles	£54	£32	£14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GLEN SANNOX, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Jenkinson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

LYON & Co.,
Agents ship Glen Sannox.

Bombay, 18th July 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ralhbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,600 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,600 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
Aden	£16	£6 -15
Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED RATES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10 ; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £33 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and from Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per S. S. GUNGA, Captain J. Child, from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bills of Lading for endorsement to be sent to the Office of HAJEE ZUNALLI ABALDEEN SHERRAZEE, Bake House Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LORD OF THE ISLES, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Crabbie will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship Lord of the Isles.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—In all PRIVATE MESSAGES for France CODE and CYPHER are TEMPORARILY PROHIBITED.

By order,
ROBERT ROTHLER,
Assistant Superintendent in Charge.
Government Telegraph Office, Bombay, 19th July 1870.

TENDERS are required for the CONVEYANCE by STEAM of a DETACHMENT of the CEYLON RIFLES from COLOMBO and GALLE to LABUAN, and for the Conveyance of a similar Detachment back from Labuan to Galle or Colombo. The numbers expected to embark are about

7 European Officers with their Families.
100 Native Soldiers.
46 Native Women.
80 Children.

On the return voyage the number will be about the same, but perhaps not quite so many.

The tenders should state the name of the vessel, her registered tonnage, and her horse-power, and the rate at which will be carried,

Each European Officer,
" European Lady,
" of their Children,
" of their Male and Female servants,
" Native Soldier,
" Native Women,
" Native Child,
} On the outward and on the return voyage separately.

A suitable table will have to be provided for the Officers and their Families. Provisions for the Troops and their Families will be placed on board by the Ceylon Government. All extra fittings will be placed and pulled down by the Ceylon Government. The Steamer selected will be required to leave Bombay within six days of the tender being accepted. The tenders should be sent to me on board H. M. S. Forte before noon on the 22nd instant. I do not bind myself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

L. E. HEATH, Commodore.

MR. JOHN SIMPSON is requested to COMMUNICATE with W. GIBB of the P. & O. Company, who has important news to give him with respect to his Parents.

WE have REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary work).....Rs. 4
Broughan Ditto ..... " 5

Horse Fodder for sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW & OTHER BOOKS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

			Rs.
Nature, a Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science. Vol. I. —Nov. 1869 to April 1870	..	..	6 12
Original Sanscrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People, and their Religion. By J. Muir. Vol. 3	..	..	13 4
The Ocean Telegraph to India. By J. C. Parkinson	..	..	8 0
Notes on the Nile Valley and Malta. By A. L. Adams	..	..	3 12
The Story of Wandering Willie	..	..	3 12
Child's Own Book	..	..	3 12
The Castaways; or, Story of Adventure in the Wilds of Borneo. By Capt. M. Reid	..	..	2 4
Realities of Irish Life. By W. S. Trench	..	..	3 12
Poems and Ballads. By A. C. Swinburne	..	..	5 12
Revision of the English New Testament. By C. J. Ellicott.	..	..	3 12
The Cultivation of the Speaking Voice. By J. Hullah	..	..	2 4
Political Economy for Beginners. By M. G. Fawcett	..	..	1 12
Steam-Engine Optics. By Osmund Airy	..	..	2 4
Tyndall's Notes on Light	..	..	0 10
Coleridge's Poems, with Essay. By A. Swinburne	..	..	1 12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ	..	..	3 0
Phineas Finn. By Anthony Trollope	..	..	3 12
Fine would be an Actress	..	..	0 12
The Wife of the Period	..	..	0 10
Madame Goubaud's Guipure Patterns	..	..	0 10
——— Point Lace Book	..	..	0 10
——— Knitting and Netting Book	..	..	0 10
——— Tatting Book	..	..	0 10
——— Embroidery Book	..	..	0 10
——— Monograms, Initials, &c.	..	..	0 10
——— Crochet Book	..	..	0 10
——— Patterns of Guipure Book	..	..	1 4
First Principles of Chemical Philosophy. By J. P. Cooke	..	..	7 8
Mme Charles Reybaud—Le Moyne de Chalis	..	..	0 10
Charles Dudy's Roy D'yvetot	..	..	0 10
Leon de Wailly—Angelica Kauffman	..	..	0 10
Ernest Serrot—Le Prestige de L'Uniforme.	..	..	0 10
Jerusalem d'un Bolenier Voyages en Orient. Par Le Dr. Thevenin.	..	..	0 10
The Medical Practitioner's Legal Guide. By H. Weightman	..	..	9 8
Human Osteology. By Luther Holden	..	..	10 0
A Treatise on the Diseases of Surgery of the Mouth, Jaws, and Associate parts. By J. E. Garretson	..	..	20 0
On Injuries and Diseases of the Knee-Joint. By W. F. Swain	..	..	5 12
Brief Notes of Chemical Facts. By W. Oddling	..	..	4 12
Exercises in Practical Chemistry. By A. G. V. Harcourt	..	..	4 12
Chemistry for Schools. By C. H. Gill	..	..	2 14
Medicine, Disease and Death. By C. Elam	..	..	2 4
Braithwait's Retrospect of Medicine. Vol. LX.—July to Dec. 1869	..	..	3 12
Manual of the Hand Lathe. By E. F. Watson	..	..	4 0
Practical Treatise on Concrete. By H. Reid	..	..	3 0
Hand-book of Contemporary Biography	..	..	3 12
Atchley's Price Book for Architects, Engineers, &c. for 1870.	..	..	2 4
Astronomy without Mathematics. By E. B. Denison	..	..	3 0
The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1870.	..	..	3 4
The Town Garden. By S. Hibberd	..	..	2 12
A Pocket-Book of Mechanics and Engineering. By J. W. Nystrom	..	..	6 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

A few Cartes-de-Visite of the Great Novelist Charles Dickens, beautifully executed by a first-class Artist. Also a small number of Eminent Actresses, each. .. 1 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in Foreign Parts WILL BE HELD in the Vestry of the Cathedral on MONDAY EVENING next, at half past 5, with a view to their taking into consideration the amendments which have been proposed in the Bye-Laws and Regulations of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the above Society.

C. T. WILSON,
Acting Secretary S. P. G.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Second Kamathipoora Street.—Under the instructions of Mrs. HARRIETTE AMELIA CONNELLY, the Administratrix of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late Mortgagee, JAMES CONNELLY, deceased, given in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed bearing date the 17th August 1865, and made between Gungabai and Hunmabai, wives of Gungaram Peerajee, of the one part, and the said James Connelly of the other part, Messieurs BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned property on the days respectively hereunder mentioned :—

On MONDAY, the 25th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

All that piece of Government land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Second Kamathipoora Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, numbered 3,489 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and numbered formerly 2 but now 5 in the books of Assessment of the Municipality of Bombay, occupied formerly by Amursha Vulud Lelacsha and now by Gungaram Peerajee, containing by admeasurement 136 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the north by Second Kamathipoora Street, on or towards the south by Fir-t Kamathipoora Street, on or towards the east by the house of Munjee Khetsey, and on or towards the west by the house of Sayah Tatia Ramooloo.

On TUESDAY, the 26th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 98 by the Collector of Assessment, situate on the north side of Kamathipoora Second Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 84 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Gunoo Sewajee, on the west by the property of Gowlee Sayana Kamathee, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by Kamathipoora Second Street, numbered 3,515 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

G. S. JUDGE,
Solicitor for Harriette Amelia Connelly, Administratrix to the Estate and Effects of James Connelly, the Mortgagee.

NOTICES.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, British Guiana, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare the Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co. Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentry who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords as a Country and Sea-side Residence.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without the forfeiting with the transient to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Residents in India, he trusts to make the Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may continue to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in irritation of the Throat, Bronchial Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE PORT CANNING, LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION & DOCK COMPANY (Limited). —A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD on the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Hornby Row, when the Re-construction Scheme will be laid before the Meeting, together with a report on the position of the Company by Mr. Sadasnud Balkrishna.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
Chairman, Committee of Bombay Shareholders.

Bombay, 18th July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 501of 1866.

SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, Portuguese, residing at Mazagon, Without the Fort of Bombay... Plaintiff.

vs.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Parsee, residing at Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of February 1867, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July next, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Sebastian Joseph de Souza and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, or either of them, in all that piece of LAND or GROUND, with the messuages, tenements and buildings thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate at Bandora, in the district of Tannah, on the South-east side of the Hill commonly known by the name of Chapel Point, containing by admeasurement four acres one hundred and sixteen square yards, be the same a little more or less, bounded on or towards the north by vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Monte, on or towards the east by property in the possession or occupation of Manoojee Dawur, Josa Dias and Antonio Quenalves and others, on or towards the south partly by property belonging to Antonio Pereira and partly by property belonging to the abovenamed Sebastian Joseph de Souza, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Trustees of the said Church, and which lands and premises are now in the occupation of the said Plaintiff Sebastian Joseph de Souza and were lately in the occupation of Annie Maria Pereira.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Maisisty and Fletcher, Attornies for the Plaintiff abovenamed, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 21st day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Brit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

There was inquiry for Land, as well as some Spinning Co.'s shares, at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
32,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	177½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	310
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	9 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,096	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	120
81,000	250	9	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	170
1,250	2,000	2,01	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,965
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Fort Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES

180	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	600 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	805
250	3,330	850	600 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	550
150	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,900
200	2,000	all	750 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,225
300	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	560
500	1,850	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,100
150	3,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	6,000	all	240 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,600
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,330
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,005
2,000	400	all	25	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	360
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,750
225	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	450 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,300
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	850

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.11	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	2,000	300	*	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
3,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	350ex.d.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,175
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay Unite d	815
60	150	150	...	Bruce's Mills	100
40	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,100
750	2,000	all	150 ps	Great Eastern	1,530
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c	Manockji Petit's	925
200	2,500	all	80 p.c	Oriental	1,625
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	695
5	5,500	2,247	...	B'bay & Bengal	8. 8. 15
5	2,000	2,250	...	Bombay Sh.	500
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	38

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	7th	Jan. '58	Bank of Bombay
5	24th		Do. China
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'ng
250	25	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...		East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Credits	6 months' sight	1s. 11-1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11-3/16d.
Calcutta	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do.	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	90 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loan	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10 3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Cwolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-78

CALCUTTA.—15TH JULY 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents, at Rs. 97-10, or 2-6 discount.
5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-10.
5½ per cents, at Rs. 114-2.

In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares, only a few, at Rs. 1,425, and 1,420 exclusive of the dividends.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, 5 at Rs. 305 each.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 19.

Innes, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on medical certificate, from Seetapore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 19.

Weigall, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment, from sick leave, to Beypore.
Sawyer, Ensign, 2-12th Foot, on leave, to Sattara.;
Scott, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1	7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1	15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1	5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1	2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1	2s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0	7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0	12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1	12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3	0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2	8s. 9d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs.	5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs.	25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs.	2 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs.	3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Euphrates (s)	Turner	Bussorah, June 30.
	Red Jacket	Young	Calcutta, June 1.
	Ganga (s)	Child	Bussorah, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Orifiamme	Hughes	Liverpool.
	Queen of Ceylon	Godrich	Siam.
	Asia (s)	Patterson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Bolivar (s)	Baker	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer China, Steward, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Deccan, Rennoldson, to China, &c.

The ship Bushire Merchant, to Penang and Singapore, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
15	Moulmein (s)	James	Akyab, July 12
	Rozelle	Meldrum	Mauritius, June 22

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.			
14	Great Victoria (s)	Therr	London

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters .....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, July 20, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on July 20 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on July 30; August 13, 27; September 10, 26; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on July 23; August 6, 20; September 3, 17; October 3, 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumsar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	7-30 A.M.		{5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.		{5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	{5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Poona, Nowrosa, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry			{5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy p[ackets] for despatch by all mail will be received except on Sundays, [from] 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the great trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager of "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

HUNTER—July 15th, at 5, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of W. W. Hunter, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

FOX—July 12th, at Vellore, the wife of Assistant Surgeon W. S. Fox, 28th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON—GORTON—July 14th, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the father of the bride assisted by the Rev. G. Waslow, Joint Chaplain, Donard Robertson, Madras Staff Corps, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Gorton, Commissary of the Diocese.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

IN many respects the news that Russia has thrown her sword into the scale on the side of the Germans is the most disagreeable information which has reached us since hostilities seemed probable. It will no longer be possible to localize the war. The Russian alliance will please the Germans at first, but it will certainly excite their dread; while it will arouse strong distrust in the English, who will see in a Russo-German Alliance unpleasant possibilities in the extreme East of Europe. It is thirteen years since she seriously meddled in European politics, although there were symptoms of a faint revival in 1859. Russia has now returned to a theatre of operations from which she had been long absent, and her return greatly complicates the problem to be solved. It may be asked how she will act? Her fleet—she has an ironclad fleet—will steam down the Baltic to succour the North German ports and the North German fleet, and at all events to make the Baltic a warm place for French cruisers. Moreover, her alliance secures the North German base of operations from Leipsic through Berlin to Hamburg, because a strong corps in Poland would effectually protect the North German base. Nor is this all. It is almost impossible to believe that Austria is not leagued with France in this business. Von Beust has, all his life, met with defeat from Bismarck. He was worsted on the Danish question; he failed in his famous move to create a third party which should alternately support and oppose Austria and Prussia in the old confederation; he was routed in 1866, and he went to Vienna the enemy of Prussia, and especially the enemy of Bismarck. Since 1866 he has worked hard and successfully to revive the strength of Austria by bringing back the Hungarians to their allegiance; and ever since he became Minister the talk of a Franco-Austrian alliance has been heard in Europe. It may be assumed that Von Beust was watching his opportunity to take that revenge for which he and his employers thirsted. But if he judged that opportunity had come, or if he left the Emperor Napoleon to give the signal, the entry of Russia on the scene almost strikes the sword out of his hand. We say almost, for if Austria is yielding, she is also obstinate, and there is the chance that she may think it better to risk all on another fight than be still kept out of Germany. If so, Russia puts her in peril; and King William may fight in the Rhine countries or in France, certain that his long line from Coblentz to Berlin, and Berlin itself, are as safe from hostile assault as any line can be in the midst of a war. For assuming that Austria is bound by some secret bond to aid France she cannot risk a march on Berlin with a Russian army ready to move from Poland straight on Vienna. Thus the alliance of Russia with the Germans paralyzes Austria, and renders the conflict more equal on land and less unequal, though still unequal, by sea, than it would have been.

One thing borne in upon the mind by the daily development of the facts is that there must have been causes at work deeper than any yet surmised to account for the abrupt determination of the Emperor Napoleon to fight *now*. Is it likely that he would have forced on a war had he foreseen the Russo-German alliance, and if he did foresee it must he not be relying either on some hidden support or on the effect of a sudden blow? The worst of it all is that our position may be seriously affected by the intervention of Russia, which may have a tendency to drive our statesmen into the camp of France!

IN times gone by, a soldier was considered fortunate if, after twenty-one years hard service, he received his discharge with a munificent pension of one shilling *per diem*. It mattered little what became of the individual, the State could not keep him, against his will, after the allotted period of service had expired, and considered it had treated him handsomely by awarding him a pension. Little by little, things began to improve. First it was discovered that our soldiers made bad use of their spare time, then that due sanatory precautions were not taken to preserve their health; next came the announcement that the soldier's education was sadly neglected, and this was shortly afterwards followed up by an increase of pay and other advantages, with the view of rendering his service as comfortable as possible, consistently with discipline. So far so good: all the measures adopted to remedy the evils, above referred to, added their quota towards rendering the army more popular as a profession, and so served a purpose. It was left, however, to private individuals to start a scheme for the relief of the discharged soldier, whose pension was in most cases totally inadequate for his proper support. In 1855, on account of the Russian war, large numbers of wounded and disabled men were discharged, and, unassisted, experienced the greatest difficulty in procuring any employment on which, helped by their small pensions, they could support themselves and their families. This state of things forced the attention of the public to the subjects, and the remedy was all the more easily applied at that particular time, as the services were universally and deservedly popular. A society was formed called, "The Army and Navy Pensioner's Employment Society," which undertook to register the names of all men of good character discharged with pension, together with "such particulars as should point out the nature of any employment they were capable of filling, with a view of providing them, if possible, with such employment." For a time this Society answered admirably, but there came a day when the enthusiasm which had been for some time on the wane, disappeared as suddenly as it had arisen. In the latter end of 1859, the funds of the Society had fallen considerably, debts began to accumulate, and subscribers were no longer forthcoming as before. At this time Captain [illegible], a name well known to all interested in the Corps of Commissionaires, came forward and rescued the almost extinct Society; a provisional committee of officers of Her Majesty's service was appointed, and it was determind to endeavour to perpetuate and enlarge the sphere of utility of the institution. From an annual report for the past year, now before us, we find that in the last ten years 6,701 pensioners have been registered for employment, and that of these 4,509 have obtained the means of earning an honest livelihood.

These facts speak for themselves; if the aim of all concerned is to make the services popular, surely there can be no better way than not only care for the men while actually serving, not only by educating and preserving them in time of peace so as to obtain the greatest amount of intelligence, zeal, and work from them when requisite, but by extending that care to them after they have spent the best part of their lifetime in our service, and by proving to them that not only have they their pensions to look to, but that good conduct will lead to their being materially supplemented by the means given them of obtaining employment. Their incomes depend on their own industry and conduct, and these terms will be fully appreciated by any man worth having. But these institutions, for there are more than one, cannot exist without support beyond what may be afforded from time to time by Government. Scarcity of funds must at all times cripple the best efforts of those managing these undertakings, and when we consider the vast amount of good that must accrue by the several committees being enabled to enlarge their field of operations, we cannot but regret that such operations should be, in any way, restricted by the causes abovementioned. We hear a great deal about the friends of soldiers now-a-days. Even the enemies of the army affect a feeling of indignation at what they are pleased to call, the wretched future prospects of the soldier; it seems passing strange then that when the opportunity offers of bettering the prospects that sufficient aid is not forthcoming. Government might and ought to do a great deal more in this direction than at present is done; in fact it is a common cause with us all, and we trust that the next report will show an increase in the subscription list, and contain details of still more satisfactory results.

Deprived of the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, we say deprived, because without assistance of some sort the difficulties besetting a discharged soldier in England are, in nine cases out of ten, nearly insurmountable, the man rapidly changes from his former self, and becomes a dissolute, idle, good-for-nothing vagabond, begging his bread from street to street, and town to town; his feelings of honesty, discipline, and order very quickly disappear, till at last, the walls of the prison or workhouse receive what may have been once a worn out, but still honest and trustworthy, British soldier. It is to prevent such cases as these that the societies we have mentioned have been formed, and we wish them every success in their benevolent undertaking.

WE may as well state, that although we do not know what French place the Germans may have occupied, it is physically impossible that they should have occupied Longwy. This small fortified town stands on the frontier of France that abuts on Belgic Luxemburg. It is one of a number of frontier posts—Sedan, Stenay, Montmedy, Verdun—that played a part in the old wars. The whole body of neutralized territory lies between Longwy and the German army. Besides which the French corps, concentrated about Thionville and Metz interposes between the Germans and Longwy. A glance at the map will show that the news in the telegraph is erroneous.

THE Nagpore paper announces the death of Mr. A. B. Ross, Assistant Commissioner, Boorhanpoor. He died at Nassick, from fever, after four days' illness. Our contemporary speaks of him as an experienced and able officer.

THE American Bill to provide "artificial limbs" for soldiers, has passed the Senate and become law. It gives an artificial limb, or the *money value* of the same at the option of the soldier to all who lost limbs during the Civil War, and the grant renewed after every five years; the commutation price fixed for a leg is £15 and for an arm £10, for apparatus for re-section £10, but soldiers who choose to take limbs instead of money are to be supplied with them by the Surgeon-General. Nothing is said about the loss of an eye, so we presume that the Surgeon-General will supply glass eyes, or the soldier receive value in lieu money. By the above it appears that an arm is estimated at two-thirds the value of leg, probably that a soldier's legs may sometimes do him better service than his arms.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL POSTPONED.

THE departure of the Overland Mail Steamer having been postponed to *Wednesday* evening, the 20th instant, the mails will be closed at the General Post Office on that day at 2 P.M.

Registered letters will be received up to 1 P.M.

An after-packet for letters on which the usual fee and postage have been fully prepaid, will be kept open at the General Post Office till 3 P.M., and at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

A small steamer will leave the P. & O. Company's dockyard at half past 3 this afternoon with passengers for the ship.

THE HINDOO BURNING GROUND.

MR. CRAWFORD'S letter to the trustees of the Hindoo burning ground at Sonapore, published by us the other day, has put that lethargic body into motion. A meeting of the principal Hindoo inhabitants was held at Mr. Venayekrow J. Sunkersett's residence at Gowalla, on Sunday last, when Mr. Venayekrao impressed upon them the desirability of taking immediate action in the matter, and putting up a wall about eleven feet high to screen the funeral pyres from the sight of those who now frequent Alfred Road. There is at present about Rs. 22,000 available from the fund raised many years ago by the late Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett; but as this amount is not sufficient, it was resolved to raise a further sum so as to enable the trustees to carry out the object mentioned. A provisional committee of some twenty-eight persons was nominated, with the Honourable Munguldas Nuthoobhoy at the head. Three trustees also were appointed; and in their names the funds will be deposited in the New Bank of Bombay. Our object in noticing this subject is to point out to all concerned the desirability of selecting some less objectionable ground than that at Sonapore. The public generally, and the European residents of Malabar Hill and the Breach especially, will be glad if the place for urning the Hindoo dead, is removed from Sonapore to some spot on the east side of the island, say near Elphinstone Bunder. The late Dr. Leith, who always took a lively interest in our municipal matters, was against the present site, and proposed that the bodies should be burned at a distance from the native town. In Dr. Leith's time, Back Bay was not reclaimed, and the refuse at the burning ground was always washed away by the sea. Now his opinion carries double weight, for the sea does not come near the ground, and a favourite road passes close by it. Before the trustees go to the expense of erecting a wall, it would be well to consider the suggestion we have made, and we hope Mr. Crawford will act in concert with them in selecting a more eligible place.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 16TH JULY.

My task this week is by no means an easy one. I have to distinguish,—to the best of my ability, and by the results of such enquiries as I am able to make,—I have, I say, to distinguish between truth and falsehood, between malicious invention and childish credulity; to ascertain, not only the truth of rumours, but also whether reports put forth on what seem to be good grounds, have any solid foundation; in short, to discern the evil from the good, and while avoiding the former, to make sure of the latter. The beginning and end of this is—Beloochistan. Ever since the ex-Jam of Lus Beyla, may his shadow ever grow less, took refuge in this town of Kurrachee, we have been positively flooded with reports of all kinds: reports which one could not believe, reports which might or might not be true, and reports which it did not matter "tuppence" whether they were true or not. Out of all these I have, of course, to make the best selection in my power, and I think you may feel pretty certain that I am not far off the truth in all I have to say on the matter. To commence then: the first report I heard this week, viz., that the Political Superintendent had started for Kelat within the last ten days, is—well—I will say a mistake this time. That worthy is still at Jacobabad, and the only departure that I can hear of is that of Captain Harrison, Political Agent at Kelat, who left Jacobabad for that city in April last, arrived there in May, and has been there ever since. Next I was informed by one who considers himself quite infallible, that the crime of cattle lifting had become alarmingly prevalent to the eastward and westward of Jacobabad, and that sundry appointments had been made in consequence, with very satisfactory results. On inquiry, however, I find that all this took place eleven months or thereabouts ago, and I consequently have to reject this and congratulate myself that I found it out in time, which, by the way, the local press did not. My next information, I shall know my informant again, was to the effect that the Khan's agent at Jacobabad was extremely fond of castigation as a punishment, and that all cases arising in Kutchee, which—my newsmonger was good enough to add—was a place in Beloochistan, were sent in to be tried by the Khan's agent at Jacobabad, and that he, as a rule, awarded corporal punishment, but this again I find to be pure imagination. Not only is the tale of the corporal punishment an invention, but it is very seldom that cases are sent in to be tried at Jacobabad, unless indeed they relate to British subjects, when the Khan's agent, after investigation, reports to the Political Superintendent. These are the reports which, in my opinion at least, have been accepted by the Kurrachee inhabitants with childish credulity. But amongst the malicious reports, I want to notice one or two. A report has been rife in this station that the Sirdars of the Sharawan family have had their properties confiscated by the Khan, and this I unhesitatingly declare to be false. On the contrary, I know that Hybut Khan Raisanee, the brother of Moolla Mahomed, is now living quietly on his hereditary estate at Mittree in Kutchee. Moolla is supposed to be in the Kandahar provinces, and still rejects the favorable terms offered him by the Khan. He has only himself to thank, therefore, that he is still a refugee. Equally unfounded is the report that the tradesmen of Lus Beyla "are leaving the country in disgust as the government, so say they, is exercised by three parties according to their own will and caprices." As I said in a former letter, Shah Ghazee Goolam Jan is the Naib of Beyla, appointed by the Khan himself, acting under his orders, and reporting direct to Kelat. It is not in reason to suppose that a sharp hand like the Khan would allow anything like a cabal, especially in a place like Lus Beyla, so recently the scene of disturbances. The Dewan is merely the Naib's accountant, and the other officer referred to has charge of the troops. The report that the present Naib had depreciated the value of the current coin of Lus Beyla, in order to curry favour with the Khan, is one of those fabrications best explained by the Hindooism "*Yun bolta.*" Everything is quiet now at Las Beyla, the merchants are not leaving the place, and there is every prospect of rest for the future. I have an idea that the ex-Jam has, in Kurrachee, many, not exactly friends, but still people who would like to see him re-instated, not because they consider it would be only his right, but to serve their own interests. Local advantages, which certain parties possessed before the ex-Jam fled, have disappeared under the rule of the Khan by the haud of his Naib. The discussion has lost all political interest in the bazaar, it is now simply a question of rupees, annas, and pies. If these people could do with the new, as they did with the old ruler, they would "cuss and swear" at the latter, quite as much as they now do at the former. This is not the first case in the history of man where an apparent love of justice has served as a cloak to avarice.

You will doubtless have seen ere this an article in the *Sindian* of Wednesday last anent the Commissioner in Sind and the local press. Now, I have no intention of fighting any one's battles, and in this particular instance I should imagine that Sir William can well hold his own, but I must deprecate the tone adopted by the paper in question. When I find the press charging those high in office with gratifying private animus or a sordid grudge by competing in the market for shopkeepers' advertisements, I cannot help thinking that for some reason or other the animus or grudge must be all the other way. In the first place it is not at all likely that if the editor of the *Sindian* was considered an objectionable party, such transparent means would be adopted to spite him. Why according to this, the grudge must exist against all the other papers. I am inclined to think, however, that both the *Sindian* and *Sind News* are smarting under some other grievance, either real or imaginary, for if this is not so, why did one of these papers open on the Commissioner regarding his reply to the Butchers' petition, and shortly afterwards deliberately threaten him for not communicating to the local press some items on the cotton trade in Sind. Now appears this article under comment, the tone of which any right-thinking man must consider insolent and objectionable in the highest degree, and this is followed up in the next issue by an equally strong attack on Sir William's policy towards the Jam of Lus Beyla. The animus complained of, judging from the above facts, is, I take it, on the part of the *Sindian*, for I cannot see what the Commissioner could possibly have to gain by spiting the press. And all this squabble has arisen from the insertion of private advertisements in the Sind Official Gazette. The publication of this paper was sanctioned by Government mainly to place within reach of all officers in the province, official information with which it was necessary that they should be made acquainted. Government provided the type, and a small (and consequently inefficient) establishment; advertisements from officials were not to be charged for, hence there must have been a difficulty from the first in working the concern at all, and this I presume led to the admission of private advertisements. With the printing rights of the case I have nothing to do, they may or may not have been infringed, but, after all, I cannot see that any great harm or loss accrues from the practice to the local press, as Sind Official Gazette is only a weekly publication with a very limited circulation, against the complainants' four issues a week. The principle is the thing, I shall no doubt be told, but certainly the Bombay Government Gazette contains private advertisements now and again, so the Sind Official Gazette is sinning in good company.

Locusts are still appearing in the Hydrabad, Shikarpore, and Thurr and Parkur districts. At present no damage has been done, as these pests have generally passed on, flying high, but their very appearance is very discouraging of course to the cultivators, and the consequences will, I fear, yet be felt. Meantime, district officials have been called upon to turn their attention to wholesale locust slaughter as much as possible; this will seem, however, almost a hopeless task to those who remember the vast flights that passed over Kurrachee last year, and the swarms upon swarms of young ones over which shooting parties had positively to walk, in some places, for miles. Oddly enough, the locusts this year are appearing from exactly the opposite direction to what they did last. Talking about locusts and cultivation reminds me that in 1867 some experiments were tried in several parts of the province with Carolina rice seed, supplied through the Government of Bombay. The results obtained at that time, owing, no doubt, in some measure to the disadvantages under which cultivation in Sind labours, but partly to the fact that operations were commenced out of season, were unsatisfactory. But in the frontier districts of Upper Sind, some natives from Bengal have lately been more successful, and twenty maunds of excellent grain have been gathered. More seed has been applied for with the view of continuing the experiment. I trust that this subject will meet with the attention it deserves from all cultivators in those parts, for not only do the soil and climate appear well suited to the culture, but this rice has the one great advantage of requiring less water than the indigenous seed, an advantage in Sind which will alone highly recommend its adoption.

The subscribers of the Kurrachee Library and Museum have at last agreed to hand over both to the Municipality, on the condition that the members of the Committee of Management shall equally represent municipality and subscribers. The premises occupied by the Library and Museum have been made over to the Municipality, and the properties will shortly be removed to Frere Hall. A guarantee was demanded by the subscribers that if, on any future occasion, it was found necessary to move the institution from Frere Hall, the Municipality should find a house, but this was refused, although it was intimated that should such a contingency occur, it was not at all likely that the interests of the Library would suffer, as the Municipality were themselves large subscribers. This, I think, is about the best thing that could have happened, as the present buildings are in a ruinous condition; there are no funds for repairs, and a good shower of rain would have brought the whole concern to the ground, spoiling a valuable Library, but ridding the station of a hideous humbug in the shape of a Museum with nothing in it.

The Sind criminals appear to have a strange antipathy to being hanged, and what is more, the police seem to sympathise with them. There have been two or three cases lately in which condemned prisoners have either actually committed, or made very good attempts at suicide. This may be capable of explanation, but I confess to the uninitiated it appears singular, that these things occur at times when the prisoners are supposed to be strictly watched and guarded, and savours somewhat of rottenness in a corps which, if occasionally lauded, comes in for a very fair share of abuse as well.

I see you mention an earthquake which took place on the shores of the Black Sea. Did you hear of the one which happened at Gwadur some little time ago?—it lasted about five seconds, the wave appearing to pass southwards. The shock was very slight, and did no damage.

SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS.

THE German Consul at Bombay has much pleasure in stating, in reply to numerous inquiries which have reached him yesterday from British subjects, that he will be happy to receive contributions for the succour of wounded German soldiers FROM ALL WHOSE SYMPATHIES ARE WITH GERMANY.

Mr. Gumpert has the greatest satisfaction in publishing the subjoined letters, from a well known old English citizen of Bombay, and an "Englishman," and he acknowledges with sincere thanks the

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MADRAS FROM ENGLAND.

The s. s. Great Victoria, from London, arrived at Madras on the 14th inst. with the following passengers :—

Major and Mrs Bawlay, Mrs Wood, Mrs Bremnel, Ensign Season, Captain Vymain, Mr Mears, Mr and Mrs Clark, Ensign Dagulin, Mr Stephens, Mr and Mrs James and infant, Mr Allen, Captain Baikes, Mrs McAllum, Major and Mrs Kellender, Capt and Mrs Jackson, Mrs and Miss Sutherland, Mr and Mrs Bowden, Rev and Mrs Tracy, Mr Langstone, Mr Short, Mr Fletcher, Mr Emery and family, Mrs Johnstone, Mr Campbell and family, Mr Green, Mr William, Mr Rullin, Mr and Mrs Halpin and Mrs Grimley.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 19th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 26 cents.

Carwar, 19th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·85, rainfall 20 cents.

Cannanore, 19th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29,920. rainfall 2 inches 10 cents.

Tuticorin, 19th July, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·85.

Mangalore, 19th July, 12 P.M.—Weather clear, thermometer 81.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—19TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th July, 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th July, 8-20 P.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 19 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 18th July, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th July, 10-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 34 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th July is as follows :—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	5 29	0 32
"	Calcutta	14 58	0 22
"	Madras	3 0	0 25
"	Galle	9 9	2 30

LOCUSTS IN SIND.

The Commissioner in Sind on the 13th inst. forwarded to Government a report from the Acting Collector of Shikarpoor, regarding the appearance of locusts in that collectorate. The report is as follows :—

From the Acting Collector of Shikarpoor, to the Commissioner in Sind ; dated 5th July 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that locusts made their appearance in the Ooboura talooka on the 1st July, travelling west.

No damage has been reported in this collectorate as yet, but it is said that some indigo and jowarree crops have been destroyed by them in the Bhawulpoor territory.

Full reports have been called for, and will be submitted when received.—I have, &c.

Extract translations of reports from the following Mookhtyakars :—

Rohree, dated 27th June.—Locusts from the north passed over to the south. Further reports on damages done will be sent hereafter.

Nussecrabad, 28th June.—Locusts from the west passed over towards the east. No damage done.

Ghotekoe, 1st July.—Swarms of locusts from the east, passed over westward, but not having alighted, have done no damage to crops.

Meerpoor, 4th July.—Locusts visited the district from the west, but no damage has been done.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Monday last, Mr. Henry Goodwin Benwell, assistant traffic manager, Elphinstone Estate, appeared before Mr. Showell and laid the following information :—"I am Assistant Traffic Manager, Elphinstone Estate, and live in Albion Place. I had one Edward Harry in my employ as a domestic servant. On the 29th of last month, at one o'clock in the day, I missed a box containing articles as per list. (The articles consisted of a gold albert chain, one gold watch, a [redacted] of Rs. 476.) I immediately [redacted] dent Mills [redacted] or Edward Harry, but he could not be found. On Saturday last I received this letter by post. (The letter was produced in Court.) It appears to have been written by Edward Harry from Sutna, a place 117 miles from Jubbulpore. I had last seen the box and its contents on the morning of the 29th of last month at eight o'clock. I then left for my work. Under these circumstances I charge Edward Harry with theft of the box and the property, and pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

SOONDERJEE SHAMJEE AGAIN.

In the High Court yesterday a short cause was called before Mr. Justice Green in which Perozshaw Pestonjee claimed Rs. 1,209 from Soonderjee Shamjee.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff and the defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Taylor explained that the suit was to recover a balance of a bill of exchange. It was brought by the endorsee against the acceptor of a bill of exchange dated 17th November 1869, drawn in London by Beattie and Co., in favour of Robert Angus and Co., of Bombay. The amount of the bill of exchange was Rs. 1,887, and several payments on account had been made, reducing the sum to Rs. 1,209-1-8.

Soonderjee said he had a partner in the transaction, and he was not aware how much his partner had paid on account of the bill. Being at present under arrest himself, it was impossible for him to know where his partner was. He admitted that the signature to the bill of exchange was in his handwriting, and said he had an account against the plaintiff for brokerage which he had been unable to bring forward, owing to the action being brought after he was placed in arrest.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,209-1-8, with interest at nine per cent. on Rs. 1,127-8-8 from the 27th June, and costs.

Mr. Taylor applied for immediate execution, as he said there was no knowing what would become of the defendant.

His Lordship replied that the fact that a man was charged with a criminal offence was no reason why an order for immediate execution should be applied for. He was not inclined to grant the application in this case, more especially since the defendant had stated that he had a defence against the action, which he had been unable to make owing to his being under arrest.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The Thespian Club belonging to the 3rd K. O. Hussars has given an entertainment in the Theatre Royal, which passed off with great success. The piece selected was Mr. Haines' nautical drama of "My Poll and my Partner Joe," and the characters were well sustained throughout. W. A. Rutty as Harry Hallyard, the Pride of Battersea Ward, was perfection itself, as every character in which he appears is, and Hollingsworth as Joe Teller, his friend and partner, acquitted himself admirably. This was his first appearance since joining the regiment, but we sincerely hope he will continue to use the talents with which he is gifted as an actor. The make-up and acting of Tom Rogers as the old waterman—Sam Sculler—were first class, but he s an old hand at the business. Amongst the others most worthy of notice was Marchent as Watchfull Wascend, and Thompson as the bailiff—Sam Scratchem—who both deserve great credit. There is one whom I must not forget to mention, Mrs. Astill : her accomplished acting as Mary Maybud, or Pretty Poll of Putney, deserves the highest commendation. It rarely falls to the lot of us residents in India to see a more graceful or accomplished amateur actress. Too much praise cannot be given to Messrs Rutty and Jacques for their efforts in bringing this piece forward—the former for the machinery and incidental effects, the latter for the scenery, which would not disgrace any professional ; but enough of this.

The races are the topic uppermost in most minds in Nuggur just now. The continual rain for the last week is keeping our sportsmen very backward in the training of their nags, but Dr. Gaye, who is not to be frightened by a drop of rain, is keeping his string of a dozen or more hard at it at every available opportunity. His importation of last year, Messman, must be a cur indeed if with his Yorkshire blood and fine size and form he does not make short work of the fields that will be opposed to him here. Captian Dent's Pioneer is doing steady work and looking first class : his owner is quite confident of his repeating last year's performance in the Nuggur Sweepstakes, but if I am not sadly mistaken there is a mare in Captain Napier's stable that will make him gallop if he does not defeat him ; but enough for the present.

THE FIRST DIVORCE GRANTED IN BOMBAY.

The first suit decided in the High Court of Bombay under Act IV of 1869 came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green on Monday, the application being by Thos. Robson, Sergeant Major of H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, for a dissolution of his marriage with Elizabeth Oddy on the ground of adultery with Captain Van Hertland.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent or co-respondent and so the learned counsel proved the service of the summons on the respondent in London, and explained that on the case being formerly before Sir Charles Sargent he had ordered service of the co-respondent to be dispensed with as the co-respondent had left the army and the petitioner though he had made enquiries could not discover his whereabouts.

The Petitioner was then called and he deposed in reply to Mr. Macpherson—On the 17th December 1863 I was married to the respondent at Ahmednugger by the Rev D. Lang. I was then a lance corporal in H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards. I cohabited with the respondent from that time till the 8th April 1864. Since that time I have not cohabited with her. There is an allowance of Rs. 8 per month given by Government to married women. That was stopped from her some time after the 8th April, when she was turned out of the lines on account of her bad conduct.

Sergeant J. H. Ashworth next deposed—I am barrack-sergeant at Poona. I have known the petitioner for twelve years and knew his wife Elizabeth Robson. I knew her both when she was a maid and when she was a wife—before and after marriage. I also knew the co-respondent Captain Van Hertland. He was an officer in my troop, the 3rd Dragoon Guards. I once saw him and the petitioner's wife in bed. It was about ten in the morning. I can't be sure about the date but think it was in July or August 1865. Previous to that the respondent had been living apart from her husband : she had been turned out of the regiment, for bad conduct, by Colonel Towers, and was then living in a private house at Ahmednugger. Witness identified the handwriting on a certificate of the marriage as that of the Rev. Mr. Bagnell, junior chaplain of the Protestant church at Ahmednugger. He was not at the marriage himself.

By the Court—I am sure it was in July or August I saw the respondent and co-respondent in bed together, because cholera was raging then and I had just come down from the sanitarum. I was passing the house when I saw them and could not help seeing it. I did not know the bungalow was occupied and was passing through the compound to the next door to see a friend. The window was wide open, and there were the two of them in bed together. I was about three yards off. I am quite sure they were the persons. I never told any one about what I had seen till about twelve months ago when the petitioner came to Ahmednugger looking out for evidence for his case, and it was then I first told him. I gave him a written note to that effect. Captain Van Hertland left his regiment at Ahmednugger but I can't say in what year. He left the army then ; he was compelled to leave the army, and I believe it was on account of this affair.

The Petitioner was here recalled and examined by the Court. He deposed—I lived with my wife from December to April—for four months, with the exception of a week. I stopped cohabiting with her on account of her bad conduct. On my hearing of this connection being carried on between my wife and the co-respondent I reported the matter to Colonel Towers and he ordered me to separate from her, and she was then sent to her father and mother in the regiment. I reported the matter on the 7th April, as soon as I heard reports of her carrying on with Captain Van Hertland. After Colonel Towers sent her to her father's house she lived there for a short time, and then she was turned out of the regiment for her bad conduct. After she left me I saw her several times riding or walking about, but I never spoke to her, nor cohabited with her. I have not been able to find out where the co-respondent is.

The Judge—That seems to be all the Act requires, Mr. Macpherson.

Mr. Macpherson—Yes, my Lord. I now ask for a decree *nisi*. We don't ask for damages as against the co-respondent nor for costs against any one.

The Judge (to petitioner)—Why did you not take any proceedings before this ?

The Petitioner—I would have done so, my Lord, but on account of there being no divorce court in the country I could do nothing. The case was sent to the Field Marshal, the Duke of Cambridge, but he returned it saying it was not in his province to deal with it.

The Judge—Having regard to his position in life, I don't think he has been guilty of any unreasonable delay. The Act came into force in April 1869 and he seems to have instituted proceedings as soon thereafter as he could. Was there any child by this marriage ?

Mr. Macpherson—None by the petitioner, but I believe there are two or three by other persons.

His Lordship then granted a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage unless cause should be shown against it within six months from that day.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST CARGO OF THE TERESA.

Yesterday morning the Hon. Mr. Justice Green gave judgment regarding the injunction against the removal of a consignment of cotton on board the Teresa, which had been shipped by Rajaram Govindram on behalf of Cursondass Madhowdass. Bills of lading had been signed by Captain Brown before the cotton, or some of it at least, was on board, and on these Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co. had made advances. The injunction was opposed by that firm, and the argument occupied the Court during Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Yesterday His Lordship found that the cause they had shown against it had not prevailed, and accordingly granted an order making absolute the interim injunction against the removal of the cotton and appointing a receiver to hold the bales until the decision of the suit which has been filed. His Lordship remarked that it would be very desirable if some arrangement as to payment were made so that the goods might proceed, but said that of course he could not interfere. We shall publish His Lordship's remarks in to-morrow's or next issue.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION REGARDING CARGO OF THE GREYHOUND.

In the High Court on Monday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, another suit relating to a portion of the cargo of the Greyhound was mentioned. Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter) appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Bell, Ventz and Lucius. The suit is brought against Tullockchund Manockchund to recover an advance given by the plaintiffs on 100 bales of cotton for which bills of lading had been signed by Captain Jackson then of the ship Greyhound. The cotton as marked on the bills of lading has not been shipped, but there are another 100 bales with a mark much the same, and the learned counsel remarked that probably there had only been a mistake as to the marks, which could yet be corrected. Mr. Latham applied for an injunction against the removal of the 100 bales bearing a different mark from those on the bills of lading, and said his clients were willing to limit the injunction by putting in a clause to the effect that it would be only until the bill of lading be complied with.

The Judge—But is not this rather an application for attachment before judgment ? What claim have you on bales of cotton marked in one way when your bill of lading is for bales marked in another way ? Supposing the captain gave bills of lading for 100 tubs of sugar and 100 bales of cotton were sent on board, what claim have you to the cotton though you advanced on the sugar ?

Mr. Latham—Our case is this, that by some mistake the bales have been wrongly marked.

The Judge—Where is that stated ? I remember being struck by that when I accepted the plaint, and I only accepted it because I considered the plaintiffs have, at any rate, a cause of action to recover the money. He has no action against the bales, and this is quite a different case from the others.

Mr. Latham—Your Lordship sees our case is this. Though Tullockchund did not ship bales bearing the mark given to us there are others to the same number with a mark almost the same, and the bill of lading may have been executed for these, and we say the inference is that these marks ought to be substituted. It is manifest, we say, that these bales should answer as our security, and in fact, as at present instructed, I don't know that we anticipate any serious resistance. But of course we will be put to much greater difficulty in establishing our claim to these bales, anywhere else than in Bombay, for we will be deprived of Tullockchund Manockchund's evidence, and so we want that these bales should not at present be removed till we get protection by security. Mr. Latham here read an affidavit by Mr. Brandenberg and some correspondence, to show that probably the 100 bales on board were those for which the bills of lading had been intended and that there had been a mistake as to the marks. Another consignment of 250 bales, referred to therein but not the subject of this suit, was all right. An affidavi might have been got from Jackson, who was the captain of the ship at the time, but he had got into such a state of hopeless confusion that he declined to make any affidavit.

The Judge—I see in the letter addressed to the representatives of the captain : they almost admit your right.

Mr. Latham—I apprehend it is more a correction of a mistake which we have to get here, and the injunction will simply be an order to preserve the possibility of correcting that mistake.

The Judge said he thought on the correspondence he was warranted in granting an interim injunction.

Mr. Latham—Will your Lordship think proper at this moment to insert the words "until such other bills of lading shall be signed ?"

The Judge—I think it will be sufficient to make it until further order of the Court, and then if they satisfy you, the injunction may be dissolved.

An interim injunction was then granted.

AN ENRAGED BONAPARTIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With all the respect due to the purpose proclaimed by Mr. Gumpert in your issue of this day, I still must crave a little space for comment upon his extraordinary manifesto and its subject. I humbly submit that if the French Emperor be a "tyrant" in the sense used by Mr. Gumpert, his tyranny has been displayed principally at the expense of the most ruffianly disturbers of the public peace in Europe and in a resolute unswerving repression of such. The deportations to Cayenne may have included many just and good men, but the result has been the discomfiture of silly theorists and Red Republican ruffianism, whose success would have entailed continued struggles for power, civil war, ruin and desolation in France, and outside a general European war. Behold instead *la belle* France smiles in peace and prosperity for 20 years, and Europe, the world, bask in the sunshine.

Oh, fellow countrymen, even as we wonder why our fathers would fight with his uncle, so our sons will wonder why after 20 years of such wonderful benefit as this great man has bestowed on us and the world, Englishmen should still be found to abuse him. They will say, Could they not *see* that the French being unfit, by want of self-control and respect for others' rights and opinions, for self-government, his strong-handed course was an unmixed blessing to them, and through them to the world at large : that loving liberty he helped the Italians to win it and wisely kept on the drag of the occupation of Rome to prevent the car from rushing headlong into disorder : that he occupied his vast army on petty expeditions without which it would have become a source of terror and disorder : that except for the incurably timid blindness of the British Government he would have stopped the spoliation of Denmark : that seeing the passion of the French people for the left bank of the Rhine must some day bring on a war he chose to fix his dynasty by the glory of a struggle to accomplish their wish and so confer the benefits—upon France of a permanent settled government—upon Europe of a fight with a gentleman instead of with irresponsible, inhuman, bloody, Jacobinism after the withdrawal of his firm hand.

A lover of peace and comfort, I feel ashamed and disgusted that the splendid statesman whose beneficent foresight has secured to the world at large the continuance and development of the most unexampled and unthought of material prosperity should still be a mark for the scorn and abuse of the silly and unreflecting. A great lover of freedom is recorded to have said—Liberty is good, but there is a thing still better, Order—reflecting that without this last we can have neither real freedom nor any comfort in life. I wish the Emperor long years of success. He on behalf of his people wants, and means, to have the Prussian provinces west of the Rhine, and when they shall have become used to the change I suspect that the inhabitants of these districts will be as happy under French single-handed despotism as under Prussian bureaucratic tyranny. A great standing *causa belli* will have been removed, and France being satisfied Europe may be tranquil. So again in pure patriotism and general kindliness (to the very Germans themselves whose treatment of Denmark does not entitle them to it) I cry with all my heart and soul, "Vive l'Empereur." If I were young, and free from the claims of others, he should have the service of the stout heart and willing hand of AN ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, 19th July.

THE AURORA FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS AT THE SESSIONS.

Monday morning having been fixed for the trial of Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, George Harriott, and Richard William Marks on charges of having destroyed the ship Aurora, the gentlemen summoned to serve on the special jury were in attendance at the High Court. A considerable number of spectators were also present though not nearly so many as might have been expected. On the presiding Judge (Mr. Justice Bayley) taking his seat, the following gentlemen were sworn as a special jury to try the prisoners—Messrs. Francis Matthew, Edward Luff Hawkins, Richard Martin, James Robert Kennedy, John Cameron, Henry John Phillips Thompson, Frederick H. Vining, George Ramsay Wilson, Charles William Hawkins, John Hill Perrins, Henry Peveril LeMesurier, and William Maidment.

The Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and with him Mr. Farran appeared to conduct the prosecution ; Elmstone and Whitwell were represented by Mr. Starling and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs Thacker and Chalk ; Harriott by Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs Dallas & Co. ; and Marks by Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Cleary.

MARKS WITHDRAWS HIS PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

Before the charges were read over,

Mr. Ferguson said—My Lord, the prisoner for whom I appear, Richard William Marks, withdraws his plea of not guilty to these charges, and pleads guilty. He pleads guilty generally, and I desire your Lordship's permission before you pass sentence to hear me.

The Judge—Oh, certainly.

The Clerk of the Crown (Mr. Macpherson) then asked Marks if he was desirous of withdrawing his plea of not guilty and to plead guilty generally, and Marks replied in the affirmative.

THE CHARGES.

The Clerk of the Crown then read the following charges, in which the four prisoners had been previously arraigned, but to which Marks pleads guilty :—

"That the said Richard William Marks, British subject and mariner, on the 12th day of June 1870, on board a certain British ship or vessel called the Aurora, on a certain voyage upon the High Seas, then being upon the High Seas and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, did feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously set fire to and destroy the said ship Aurora, against the form of the statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity ; and that the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, before the said felony was committed, in form aforesaid, at Bombay, and within the jurisdiction of the said High Court of Judicature, did feloniously and maliciously incite, move, aid, counsel, hire, and command the said Richard William Marks, the said felony, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit, against the form of the statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

There was another charge in terms precisely similar to the above with the exception of the words "set fire to and."

Before the charges under the Penal Code were read,

Mr. Starling said—I submit, my Lord, that the jury should be charged with only one charge at a time.

The Judge—Why so, Mr. Starling ?

Mr. Starling—For this reason, my Lord, that the offences are entirely separate. One is an offence under English law, and punishable in a certain way, and has a certain definite distinction ; and the other is an offence under the Penal Code, and is covered by entirely different laws. If the two charges are put to the jury together, there will be or may be very likely a commingling of the two offences, one with the other, and it will not be in the power of the jury possibly to say if the offence under the Penal Code is separated entirely from the offence under English law.

The Judge—I do not agree with you, Mr. Starling, for this reason, that they are variations of the same offence. And you are aware that under the 22nd section of Act XVIII. of 1862, power is given to insert not only what the Court has always had the power of inserting, different counts for the same offence, but going very much further and authorising the Court to insert several counts in the same indictment against the same person for different offences, so that legally you can indict or charge a man for murder, for adultery, for theft, and for any variety of things. What is being done now is merely following the course which has always been adopted in England, and that is simply where there are doubts, or it is thought there may be doubts, as to whether the particular description of an offence comes within one statute or another, or whether it is an offence by common law or statute, you vary the counts, and I do not see there is any objection whatever to giving the jury charge under counts framed for offences against the Penal Code as well as under counts framed against the same offences under English statute.

Mr. Starling—I am not putting it as a legal objection, because I know it is lawful to charge an accused with any number of offences, but because, as your Lordship will recollect, the section 22 of Act XVIII of 1867 goes on to say :—"The Judge may direct that any one or more of the counts shall be treated as distinct indictments, and that all persons shall be tried in the same manner as if such counts were separate indictments." So of course it is entirely within the discretion of the Court, and I put it to the Court if it would not be more convenient to try the two charges separately, because they involve two offences of a very similar nature but under different laws, and therefore it is probable that in the course of the trial, it will be difficult to separate one offence from the other.

The Judge—What do you say to this ? Suppose a jury were given in charge only as you suggest on charges framed under the Penal Code, if the prisoners are acquitted on that, could not they immediately plead when they are put on their trial a second time for a variation of the same charge, that it is incompetent to do so ?

Mr. Starling—No, my Lord, because it is an offence under different law, and it is a different offence, and they might be acquitted by the jury of the Penal Code charges on the ground that there was no jurisdiction here to try them.

The Judge—They are too late to plead to the jurisdiction.

Mr. Starling—It might be they would not plead jurisdiction, but it might be that a jury might find under the direction of your Lordship that there was no evidence of an offence having been committed within the jurisdiction. It is not a plea to the jurisdiction, but a verdict that the evidence shows that the offence might have been committed in such a place that there was no jurisdiction of the Court to try it.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Starling, I entertain not the slightest doubt on the point of jurisdiction.

Mr. Starling—But this is another matter. I am suggesting it to your Lordship.

The Judge—The evidence, so far as the little I have read from the deposition, would be the same on the one set of charges as on the other.

The Advocate-General—Precisely, my Lord.

The Judge—It is just the same as if you indicted a man in England for a common law offence and also for an offence subsequently made felony, or for which distinct punishment is given by statute. I do not see any objection to their being charged in these two ways, but I should be very much disposed, subject to the opinion of the Advocate-General, to allow all the charges, both under the English statute and under the Penal Code, to be given to the jury, and they will find on these so far as the facts are concerned, and the point of law will be reserved. It would be the same as was done in a case in Poona, the Queen versus Cassidy, where there was a doubt as to whether a man shot another intending to murder and the jury found there was no cap on the nipple. There the learned Judge reserved, in pursuance of the clause of the charter, not the 24th, as stated in this book of Reid and Farrans' Reports, but the 25th clause—reserved the question whether the prisoner could rightly under the circumstances be convicted upon all or any of the charges, and I am very much disposed to think I shall, subject to anything I hear from the Advocate-General, reserve the question of law to the opinion of the Court.

The Advocate-General—That is precisely the course I had resolved to ask your Lordship to adopt. Whether the prisoners be tried under English law or the Penal Code the evidence is the same, and my learned friend has raised the question of jurisdiction as if the prisoners were now charged under the English law only. It would be necessary for me, if the jury did not convict them, to set them up for trial a second time, and go through the same evidence again so as to take the opinion of the jury as to the charges under the Penal Code. That would be a waste of public time which I think the Court would not be ready to sanction, and it would be of no service to the prisoners, because if the jury were to find the same way on both, the question of law would still remain for the Court to determine. As it is a question in which the jury has no concern, and which your Lordship, as you have stated, will reserve for the opinion of the Court, I apprehend that no possible prejudice can be occasioned to the prisoners by their being given over to the jury upon the two sets of charges at the same time, the facts being precisely the same, and the jury having to find on the facts only. It will be for the Court to determine under what jurisdiction, if any, the prisoners can be dealt with.

The Judge—Or, as I think is extremely probable, that they will be under both.

The Advocate General—Probably, my Lord. Of course I do not speculate on what course the case may take.

The Judge—I think that is very probable.

The Advocate General—I submit there would be no possible prejudice to the prisoners if they are given in charge to the jury under the two sets of charges. It will be for the jury to find on the facts ; the application of the finding by the jury to the law the Court will afterwards be able to determine.

The Judge—In both the sets each prisoner is charged with the destruction of the ship, and also destruction by fire, and also with aiding and abetting.

The Advocate General—In one case they are charged as being accessories before the act, before the destruction, and under the Penal Code with committing mischief to the ship by fire or otherwise. The only occasion for the charges being varied in that way, as your Lordship is aware, is to meet the definitions of what is in substance the same offence given in the English law and also in the Penal Code. I should therefore ask your Lordship, as it does not seem to me that the least possible prejudice can result to the prisoners, to allow them to be given in charge to the jury upon both sets of charges.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Starling, I do not see what possible prejudice would arise to your clients or any of the prisoners from their being given in charge on the two charges.

Mr. Starling—I am quite willing to put them in charge on the two charges ; and your Lordship will reserve the point.

The Judge—Yes, as to the applicability of the evidence to any or all of the charges.

The following additional charges were then read over by the Clerk to the Crown—

"That they the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, on the 8th day of June, in the Christian year 1870, at Bombay aforesaid, did abet the committing of mischief by fire to a certain British ship, being a decked vessel, of a burthen of upwards of 20 tons, called the Aurora, intending to destroy the said vessel, by engaging in a conspiracy with one Richard William Marks, a British subject, for the committing of mischief by fire to the said vessel with intent to destroy the said vessel, and that mischief by fire was committed to the said vessel in pursuance of the said conspiracy, within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against the form of the statute and of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown, and dignity.

"That they the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at Bombay aforesaid, did abet the committing of mischief by fire to the said British vessel, called the Aurora, intending to destroy the said British ship Aurora by instigating the said Richard William Marks, a British subject, to commit mischief by fire to the said vessel with intent to destroy the said vessel, and that mischief by fire was committed to the said vessel in consequence of such instigation within the jurisdiction of the said High Court and against the form of the statute and of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown, and dignity.

"That they the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at Bombay aforesaid, did abet the committing of mischief to the said British ship called the Aurora, being a decked vessel of a burthen of upwards of 20 tons, intending to destroy the said vessel, by engaging in a conspiracy with the said Richard Wm. Marks, a British subject, for the committing a mischief to the said vessel with intent to destroy the said vessel, and that mischief was committed to the said vessel in pursuance of such conspiracy within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against the form of the statute and of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown, and dignity.

"That they the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at Bombay aforesaid, did abet the committing of mischief to the said British ship called the Aurora, intending to destroy the said vessel, by instigating the said Richard Wm. Marks, a British subject, to commit mischief to the said vessel with intent to destroy the said vessel, and that mischief was committed to the above with the exception of the words, in consequence of such instigation within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against the form of the statute and of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown, and dignity."

Each of the prisoners, Elmstone, Whitwell, and Harriott pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

THE OPENING STATEMENT.

The Advocate General then opened the case, and in doing so said—Gentlemen of the jury, the investigation upon which you are called this day to enter is one of a very painful character, and as important as it is painful. For the first time in my experience, and I believe I may say for the first time within the experience of any one who now hears me, persons claiming the character of British merchants in Bombay have been placed in the dock in this Court to answer to charges of commercial fraud. The character of British merchants in this place has stood very high ; they have been known to be men of honesty and straightforwardness in their dealings, and, to use a common expression, their word has been considered as good as their bond. It is no doubt owing in some degree to the high character maintained hitherto by persons professing to be British merchants in this city, and to the confidence which that high character has inspired, that the first and second prisoners, Elmstone and Whitwell, have been able to carry out, to a certain extent successfully, the frauds with which they are now charged. Gentlemen, you are all of you familiar to a certain extent with the history of this ill-fated ship Aurora, but it is necessary that I should shortly state to you the circumstances under which her destruction was brought about, and the share which the prisoners separately had in procuring that destruction. Of the fact of the destruction there can be no doubt. The hand that was engaged in actively perpetrating it was the hand of the fourth prisoner, Marks, who has pleaded guilty to the charge, but as his plea of guilty affects only himself, it will be necessary that I should give to you, and I shall give to you, certain evidence showing how that destruction was in point of fact effected. What you have to consider to-day is the share that each of the three prisoners at the bar had in procuring that destruction. You have heard that they are charged both under the English law and the Indian law. It will not be necessary for you to trouble yourselves with any questions as to the provisions of these two descriptions of law with regard to the offence which has been committed. As you might naturally have expected, each code of law, both the English and the Indian, provides for the punishment of such offences as those with which the prisoners are charged, and the only reason why they are charged both under the English and Indian law is one which will have to be considered by the Court, for whose consideration his Lordship will reserve the point, and not by you, for you have only to deal with the facts of the case. The Aurora was a British ship——

Mr. Starling—My Lord, I don't know whether my learned friend is going to call Marks as a witness, but I would suggest that he should go out of Court.

Marks was then taken out of Court.

The Advocate General—As I was about to say, the Aurora was a British ship, sailing under British colours, and which came to this port with a cargo of coal consigned to Messrs. G. S. King and Co. She discharged her inward cargo, and was then taken out of the hands of that firm by the captain, Harriott, who appears to have employed the prisoners, Elmstone and Whitwell, as brokers to procure him an outward cargo ; and by an agreement of the 7th March 1870, the prisoner Harriott informally chartered the ship for a full and complete cargo of cotton, wool, or hemp, in patent pressed bales, at the rate of £1 per ton all round, to be shipped by the 15th May. That arrangement was made through the first and second prisoners, Elmstone, Whitwell and Co., as they described themselves, who were carrying on business as ship brokers in Bombay. The loading of the ship under this agreement proceeded but slowly, and in the month of May, as we learn in consequence of certain communications which passed between the three prisoners, the design appears to have been formed of filling up this ship with rubbish and disposing of her in some way or other on her voyage from Bombay to Liverpool. Gentlemen, you will hear from statements made by the three prisoners themselves how it was that this scheme was originated, and how each of them agreed to take his part in carrying it out. You will have no doubt whatever from those statements that each one of the prisoners took a part in the transactions which resulted in the destruction of the ship. The agent who was employed by the prisoners Elmstone and Whitwell to carry out the business on their behalf was a native broker named Soonderjee Shamjee, and he was, as you will learn, not only from his evidence, but from the statement of the prisoner Elmstone, which is corroborated by the statement of the prisoner Whitwell, employed by Elmstone and Whitwell to purchase rubbish, droppings of cotton, and sweepings of wool, in the bazaar, and to load that rubbish on board the ship. I shall be able to give you evidence as to certain of this rubbish. I do not think it necessary that I should occupy your time in going through all the transactions in regard to the purchase of rubbish to which the prisoners Elmstone and Whitwell were undoubtedly parties, but I shall give you evidence as to certain purchases of cotton, and I think that from those purchases you will be satisfied as to the nature of the goods which were put on board the ship on behalf of these two prisoners. But it was not enough, gentlemen, that rubbish should be put on board the ship. It was necessary that advances should be obtained in the usual course of business as practised in Bombay upon the goods which had been so put on board, or rather upon goods which had not been put on board, and for that purpose the prisoner Harriott, the master of the ship, was induced, and from the confessions of the three prisoners you will have no doubt whatever as to the persons by whom he was induced, to sign bills of lading for goods which had not at that time been put on board the ship, and which so far as they ever were put on board the ship by the prisoners Elmstone and Whitwell consisted of the rubbish which, as I have already told you, they had bought in the bazaar through the instrumentality of Soonderjee Shamjee. Now, gentlemen, I do not propose to occupy your time with going through the whole list of the transactions in which the prisoners engaged in the various banks and mercantile houses in Bombay, and by which they obtained advances upon these goods. I shall confine myself to these transactions, all of which were carried out through the Agra Bank. Gentlemen, on the 23rd May, bills of lading having been signed for three alleged consignments, one of 250 bales in the name of Jethu Vullubjee, one of 250 bales in the name of Tribhowundas Narrondas, and a third of 100 bales in the name of Govinda Dewjee, advances were obtained on the shipping documents relating to those three alleged consignments in the usual form of practice in Bombay by depositing with the Agra Bank the shipping documents relating to those consignments, each one of them endorsed in the usual manner by Elmstone, Whitwell and Co., and accompanied by a letter of hypothecation purporting to be signed by the alleged consignor, and on 23rd May bills were drawn by the alleged consignors upon certain firms in England, and the proceeds of those bills were received by the defendants, Elmstone and Whitwell. Now in regard to those three transactions I must tell you that one of them, the first, of 250 bales of cotton, purported to have been put on board by a well-known shipper in Bombay, Jethu Vullubjee. Jethu Vullubjee will tell you that, albeit his signature had been obtained to those documents, yet his signature was obtained in such a manner that he was unware of having signed any such documents ; that he had given no authority for such a bill of lading being prepared, and had put no goods on board under that bill of lading, and received no part of the proceeds of that bill of lading negotiated through the first and second prisoners in regard to that consignment. Upon these 250 bales on 23rd May an advance of £3,000 was obtained from the Agra Bank upon the documents, countersigned by Elmstone, Whitwell, and Co., and upon a pay-slip which bears their signature. Gentlemen, it is a fortunate circumstance in this case, and it is a circumstance which enables us to proceed without a long delay in the prosecution of this case—it is, I say, a fortunate circumstance that one of the bills of exchange, the third drawn against this consignment, still remains in Bombay, and will be produced before you. Now, upon that bill of exchange drawn upon a firm in England, who were the correspondents of Elmstone, Whitwell, and Co.—I think Messrs. Coventry and Fox, Liverpool—the sum of Rs. 30,395 was received over the counter of the Agra Bank by Soonderjee Shamjee, and Soonderjee Shamjee will tell you that he paid over the proceeds of that bill to one or other of the two prisoners Elmstone and Whitwell. Gentlemen, I am perfectly aware—and I may here perhaps as conveniently as at any other time in my address allude to it—I am perfectly aware that it is probable that my learned friends who appear for the prisoners will ask you to disregard the evidence of Soonderjee Shamjee, and to place no reliance whatever upon it, because they will say he was an accomplice of the prisoners in the transaction, and that therefore his evidence should not be believed. But, gentlemen, his Lordship will tell you that a jury may act upon the evidence of an accomplice if they please, although undoubtedly it is the custom of judges to tell juries not to act upon such evidence unless it is corroborated as to certain material points, one of the points being the identity of the persons implicated. Now, upon that question, the identity, there can be no doubt that the evidence of Soonderjee Shamjee is corroborated by the best possible evidence that can be brought before the jury —namely, by the evidence of the prisoners' own confessions, which put beyond a doubt that the persons whom Soonderjee Shamjee refers to as having been engaged in this transaction were the prisoners Elmstone and Whitwell, so far as their acts were concerned, and no others. But that is not the only corroboration which we are in a position to offer of the evidence of Soonderjee Shamjee ; and upon this particular point, the payment over of the proceeds of this bill to the prisoners Elmstone and

ing which he deposed—This bill of exchange now shown me is signed by me as Govindjee Dewjee. I believe the endorsement Elmstone, Whitwell & Co. is in Whitwell's handwriting. I don't know the handwriting in the body of the bill. (This bill was then put in and marked C). Witness was then shown an Agra Bank pay-slip (or Rs. 12 158, dated 23rd May 1870, at Is. 11 11/16d., and he deposed—I received payment of this bill, and the pay-slip now shown me bears my signature, and the signature of Elmstone and Whitwell in the handwriting of Whitwell is on the stamp. I paid the money over to Whitwell. (The payslip was here put in and marked D.) A bill of the Agra Bank, dated 23rd May, for Rs. 25,829-3, part proceeds of a bill drawn by Jetha Vullubjee on Coventry and Fox and endorsed by Elmstone and Whitwell for Rs. 3,000, the total proceeds being Rs. 30,395-12-5, was here shown to witness, and he said—The name Jetha Vullubjee was written by me. I received the proceeds of this bill in currency notes and handed them over to Whitwell and my signature is on the pay-slip shown me. There is such a person as Jetha Vullubjee, but he did not authorize me to use his signature. I did it at Elmstone's direction. (The pay slip was put in and marked E). A letter of hypothecation of 23rd May for 250 bales, shipped by Tribhowundas Narrondas was then shown. Regarding it witness said—The signature of Tribhowundas Narronjee is in my handwriting. There is such a person as Tribhowundas Narrondas but he did not authorize me to sign his name. I made the signature in Elmstone's office at his request. I cannot say in whose handwriting the name Tribhowundas Narrondas in English is. The signature of the firm of Elmstone and Whitwell is in Elmstone's hand-writing. (This letter was marked F.) A third of exchange for £3,000, in respect of 250 bales dated 20th May, purporting to be drawn by Tribhowundas Narrondas on Coventry and Fox and endorsed by Elmstone and Whitwell, was next shown, and regarding it witness said—I signed that bill, but I had no authority from Tribhowundas Narrondas to sign these bills. The handwriting at the back is that of Whitwell. The signature on the payslip in respect of this bill is that of Elmstone and Whitwell and appears to me to be Whitwell's handwriting. (This was marked G.) A pay-slip of the Agra Bank for Rs. 25,329-13, part proceeds of Rs. 30,395-12-5, equivalent of £3,000 at Is. 11 11/16d. on 250 bales was then shown, and witness spoke to getting the payment as identified the signature as his own and the signature on the stamp as that of Elmstone and Whitwell. (This was marked H). Witness then proceeded—All these three shipments of cotton were insured. I managed the insurance. I ensured the 250 bales in the name of Tribhowundas Narrondas through Messrs. Remington and Co. for Rs. 18,000. On the same bales I effected another insurance for Rs. 23,000 through Messrs. Gaddum & Co., in all for Rs. 41,000. On the 100 bales in the name of Govinda Dewjee through the office of A. C. Gumpert and Co. for Rs. 18,000. On the remaining 250 bales in the name of Jetha Vullubjee, insurance was effected in England. (A letter was here shown, dated 23rd May 1870, from Elmstone, Whitwell & Co. to Edward Morris, Esq., manager of the Agra Bank, as to the insurance of Jetha's consignment. It stated "the insurance has not been effected here, but we have instructed Messrs. Coventry and Fox of Liverpool to insure there.") Witness—I do not remember this letter, but I believe the signature to be Whitwell's. (This letter was marked I.) No goods were shipped on board the Aurora in the name of Govinda Dewjee on the day when the Rs. 18,000 were paid, but 100 bales of inferior cotton were shipped in that name subsequently. As to the 250 bales on which an advance was obtained in the name of Tribhowundass Narrondass none were shipped in that name. Jetha Vullubjee had shipped largely in the Aurora on this voyage and did his business in relation to the shipment in Elmstone and Whitwell's office. I gave him the shipping order. He had not shipped any cotton on the bills of lading for which the advance was obtained from Messrs. Gaddum and Co. After I had the conversation with Elmstone and Whitwell, to which I have referred, I saw Harriott almost daily in their office. I have had conversations with him with regard to the goods that were to be sent on board. He said the goods that were shipped were of inferior quality and he feared that the chief mate would object to those goods if he saw them, and he asked me to send a little better goods.

By Mr. Starling—Elmstone and Whitwell were the brokers, through whom I chartered the Aurora, and it was I who was to sublet to other people. I had sublet to the extent of 5,200 bales, in respect of some portion of which bills of lading had been signed before the goods were sent to the ship. Guarantees were given by Cursondass Madhowdass, Manockjee Kaka, and Jetha Vullubjee, against whom bills were drawn, endorsed by Elmstone and Whitwell. This I believe was with respect to about 500 bales. Before this time they had not endorsed bills for more than that quantity. According to my belief bills were drawn and endorsed by Elmstone and Whitwell on bills of lading when the goods were not on board. They were liable for a large amount for goods which had not been shipped, but for which bills of lading had been signed, but the amount I do not remember and I cannot form any idea of it. As a matter of fact I do not remember whether the bales were, shortly before the contract with Elmstone and Whitwell, coming slowly to the vessel or not. The time when they did come down slowly was about a week or ten days before the conversation, but I am not certain. They were urging upon me to make the shippers of the goods send the bales down faster. The guarantees were obtained through me. I was not the proper person to speak to on the subject of getting the cotton fast, though I had visited the guarantees and sublet the freight. I was only the broker; the shippers were the proper persons to speak to on that subject. I chartered and sublet the ship and was to get the profit from that. I did not act as principal but as broker to other merchants. After I had the conversation with Elmstone and Whitwell the goods were all shipped, in point of fact the shipment was completed after that conversation. The goods of the merchants did not come down quickly after that conversation. Before the conversation goods had been shipped largely. I was every day in Elmstone and Whitwell's office, always once and sometimes oftener. I was looking after the affairs of the Aurora, and I had also other business to attend to. I had other ships beside the Aurora. I used to purchase orders for freight and relet them. Bills of lading have been signed before this case of the Aurora; not to me but to the other merchants. I did not procure the captain's signature to those bills of lading, but the shippers did. To my knowledge bills of lading having been signed by the captain of the Teresa before the goods were put on board. I do not know whether that was done for the purpose of getting money on the cotton. Last year the captain of the Greyhound signed bills of lading in advance and gave them to Cursondass Madhowdass, and after the bills were so signed in advance I believe the goods were shipped. I had nothing to do last year with Ashgrove and with regard to the Arundel I purchased some freight orders and sublet them to other merchants. No bills of lading were signed by the captain of that vessel to my knowledge. I did not tell Elmstone and Whitwell that they would have to give £8 or £9 per bale for cotton, or else it would be bad that it would not be pressed—neither did I tell them that I had paid £8 or £9 per bale for the cotton; they did not tell me to pay that sum per bale. On the contrary, they told me that if I could buy cotton at £3-10 per bales I was not to pay £4. I am quite sure it was Mr. Whitwell who gave me the Rs. 18,000. Mr. Elmstone was there at the time, 100 bales of cotton and 370 bales of wool were shipped on account of Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell on board the Aurora on her last voyage. There were not 900 bales of cotton shipped on their account. I purchased no more than 100 bales of cotton

By Mr. McCulloch—These bales of damaged cotton and wool were all machine pressed. I cannot say if they were packed up and pressed so as to look externally like the best cotton and the best wool. I did not see them. I believe they are generally pressed in the same kind of bales, whatever the quality is. They are pressed because no captain would take them unless they were pressed. I don't know if the people that press them try to make them look externally like the best cotton.

Mr. McCulloch—Come; no nonsense now.

The Judge—Come; you have a deal of experience of bad bales as well as good ones, have you not?

Mr. McCulloch—Don't they take special care, sir, the people who deal in this rubbish, that the outside of the bales looks as good as other cotton?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. McCulloch—Come, sir, do you mean to tell the jury you don't know?

The Judge—Perhaps you are touching a tender point, Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. McCulloch (to witness)—You are in custody yourself on a charge of sending off bales filled with rubbish, are you not?

Witness—I am so.

Mr. McCulloch—Very well. I will tell you, for your comfort, that what you say now cannot be used against you. So come, (then coaxingly) let us try if we can't have the truth—just for a change you know. Indulge in the luxury of speaking the truth now, for five minutes. (The Advocate-General whispering)—My learned friend suggests that speaking the truth will not be a variety for you but a novelty. Well, try it as a novelty. [Here there was no reponse and so the learned counsel changed his tone.] Is it not the fact, sir, that the people pressing these bales of cotton take special care they look like good cotton.

Witness (most innocently)—I never have dealt in inferior commodity. This was the first time I had purchased an inferior commodity, and I did not see these bales and therefore I cannot say.

Mr. McCulloch—Well, you have some experience as to bales being put on board ship.

Witness—I have such experience. When bales go on board, the chief officer has no means by which he can judge the cotton, he can only see their outward appearance. Possibly it had been suggested in this case that the chief officer of the Aurora would object to these bales as, sometimes when the bales are being hoisted up the goods come out and the hands come off and expose the goods, and the captain had seen the goods in this case. Newly pressed bales often burst out in that way. I have seen many do so. I have often seen bales that have burst lying at the presses. Those were bales that burst in the presses as well as bales that had burst on being carried. I have not been on board the Greyhound this year, so that I cannot say how many bales have burst there.

By the Advocate General—When bales burst in this way they burst sometimes at the end, sometimes at the side, and sometimes the contents are exposed. Jetha Vullubjee shipped all the bales for which he had given a guarantee and he got the guarantee paper back. That was exclusive of the 250 bales of which I have been speaking to-day. I do not remember the total number of bales of cotton and wool shipped on board the Aurora, but I believe it was between 5,200 and 5,300 in addition to the 350 which I put on board.

COVINDASS NARRONDASS.

By Mr. Farran—I keep a grocer's shop in Bombay. I never ship cotton and did not ship any this year on board the Aurora. I know Soonderjee Shamjee.

The Judge—A very respectable man, isn't he?

Witness—Yes, he is.

By Mr. Farran—I did not give Soonderjee authority to ship any cotton nor to sign a letter of hypothecation in my name. The signature produced is not mine. I have not received any money on account of any shipment on board the Aurora.

Mr. Starling—What is your standard of respectability? You have said Soonderjee Shamjee is a respectable man.

Witness (after a pause)—I call a man a respectable man who has good credit in the bazaar.

Mr. Starling—Oh; had Soonderjee Shamjee credit in the bazaar, then?

Witness—I cannot tell one way or the other—whether he has or not.

Mr. Starling—Well, how did you know Soonderjee is a respectable man?

Witness—Because he goes about in the bazaar and carries on trade and business.

Mr. Starling—He goes about in a buggy, I suppose?

Witness—I never saw him going about in a buggy.

JETHA VULLUBJEE.

By the Advocate General—I deal in cotton, and ship largely to Europe. I took up freight in the Aurora for 2,850 bales. I never took bills of lading until I had the goods alongside. I shipped the whole of these 2,850 bales on board the Aurora. I did not receive any advances on any of these from Elmstone and Whitwell. The signature on this letter is very like my handwriting. I cannot tell if it is mine. I do not know what a letter of hypothecation is.

The Judge—He is a ready money gentleman, perhaps.

The Advocate General (to Witness)—Well, do you know what a bill of exchange is?—(Witness hesitating.) You have signed some thousands in your day, I suppose?

Witness—Yes.

The Advocate-General (showing a bill of exchange to witness)—Is this your signature on this bill of exchange?

Witness—It looks like my signature. I did not draw any bill of exchange for Rs. 3,000 to the order of Elmstone, Whitwell and Co. in respect of 250 bales cotton shipped by the Aurora, nor did I knowingly sign any letter to the Agra Bank with regard to such bales, nor did I ever receive from Elmstone, Whitwell and Co. any part of the proceeds of a bill of exchange with respect to such a shipment. I did not ship any of my goods through them nor receive any money from them. (The bill and letter of hypothecation referred to were here put in).

HURRY BAPOOJEE.

By Mr. Farran—I am a sepoy in the employment of Elmstone, Whitwell and Co. I recollect being sent by Elmstone to the Agra Bank one day in the beginning of June to get money. He gave me the paper now shown me and which bears my signature on the back. I received some money at the bank. It was in currency notes, I can't say how much. I got them loose, made them up in a bundle, signed this paper and took the money to the office, where I delivered it to Mr. Elmstone. I recollect being sent to the Agra Bank five or six days before that occasion. Mr. Elmstone told me only to go and look for Soonderjee Shamjee. I went but did not find Soonderjee. I saw him but could not speak to him, as I was outside and had not been directed to speak to him. I returned to the office and he came there after me. I was again sent out that day on other business, and I remember meeting Anundrao, a clerk to Elmstone and Whitwell, in a gully near the Agra Bank. He gave me some directions, in consequence of which I went to the Agra Bank, and stood outside and looked at Soonderjee. I did not see properly what happened. He went away, I following, to the office, and there he entered the room in which my masters used to sit.

By Mr. Starling—I recollect being sent to the Agra Bank to look for Soonderjee, but I can't recollect whether I was there once or twice that day. I don't now remember whether he or I went first to the office.

By the Advocate-General—Whether he or I went first I kept him in sight all the way.

By the Court—I knew Soonderjee well, he was often at my master's office.

ANUNDRAO CHRISTNARAO.

By the Advocate-General—I was a clerk in the employment of Elmstone, Whitwell and Co. and have been in their office for fifteen or sixteen months. I am acquainted with the handwriting both of Elmstone and Whitwell. The name Govinda Dewjee in English on the letter of hypothecation B, now shown me, is in Mr. Whitwell's handwriting. The signature of Elmstone, Whitwell & Co. is also in his handwriting. This bill of exchange, now shown, is drawn on a printed form used by the firm, the bill is drawn by Mr. Elmstone and the endorsement of Elmstone, Whitwell & Co. is in Whitwell's handwriting. In payslip D, the signature across the stamp is in the handwriting of Whitwell. In the payslip E, the signature across the stamp is Elmstone's. In the letter of hypothecation F the signature and endorsement by Elmstone and Whitwell are in Whitwell's handwriting. The bill of exchange G is also on the printed form used in the office. The body of the bill is in Elmstone's handwriting, the endorsement of the firm's name is in Whitwell's. In payslip H the signature of Elmstone, Whitwell and Co. across the receipt stamp is in Whitwell's handwriting. The letter I is all in Whitwell's handwriting. The letter of hypothecation J, the signature of the firm, is in Whitwell's handwriting. The exhibit K is also on the printed form used in the office. The body of the bill is in Elmstone's handwriting and the endorsement of the name of the firm in Whitwell's handwriting. I remember going on leave in May. I returned on the 23rd of the same month. I know Soonderjee Shamjee; have frequently seen him about the office of Elmstone and Whitwell. A day or two after my return I was directed by Elmstone to go to the Agra Bank and see if Soonderjee was there. He said he had given Soonderjee a cheque to cash and to see that he was there, and that if he had received the money to come to the office with it, I went to the Agra Bank and saw the sepoy Hurry Bapoojee waiting there. I gave some instructions to Hurry and went back to the office myself. I saw Hurry and Soonderjee at the office in the evening but I did not see them come back. Elmstone and Whitwell did not in my hearing keep an account at any bank. I used to see Captain Harriott in the Aurora at the office almost every day. The writing in the body of the shipping order of 7th March (A) is in Elmstone's handwriting.

DADABHOY BYRAMJEE.

By Mr. Farran—I am cashier in the Agra Bank. I paid the amounts represented on the payslips D and E to Soonderjee Shamjee on 23rd May. The payments were in currency notes, and I produce a memorandum of the numbers of the notes I paid him. This correctly shows the numbers of the notes paid on 23rd May, it is a correct copy of an extract from my book. There were 41 notes; 35 for Rs. 1,000, 4 for Rs. 100 each, 1 for Rs. 50, and 1 for Rs. 10. (The memorandum was here put in and marked L.)

ARDESER COWASJEE.

By the Advocate General—I am a cashier at the Agra Bank. I paid the amount represented in this payslip (H) on the last of June to Hurry Bapoo. I do not know him, but he signed this payslip. The amount was paid in notes; 22 for Rs. 1,000, 3 for Rs. 100, 50 for Rs. 50, 26 for Rs. 20 and the rest (Rs. 9-13-1) in cash. This memorandum shows the numbers of the 22 notes for Rs. 1,000 and the 3 for Rs. 100 each, and is a correct extract from my book. (The memorandum was here put in and marked L.)

MR. F. W. SEDGWICK.

By Mr. Farran—I am an exchange broker and know Elmstone and Whitwell. I have known the former for about three years, the latter for about one year. I acted as exchange brokers for them in some business. About the 11th May I got an order, which I carried out on the 19th, to negotiate Rs. 6,000 with the Agra Bank. I received the directions from both partners. At, the Agra Bank I saw the manager Mr. Morriss and drew the amount, against cotton at the rate of £12 per bale on bills to be drawn by native shippers and endorsed by Elmstone and Whitwell. After I negotiated the advance I got the names of the native shippers. I did not write them down and therefore cannot recollect their names. There were two shippers or three and I handed in their names on a slip of paper to Mr. Morriss. I believe the cotton was to be shipped in the Aurora. Mr. Morris only advanced £10 per bale, not knowing who Coventry and Fox were, and retained £2 per bale until he had received advances from the head office. The slip with the following was then tendered—"£6,000, six months, exchange, Is. 11 11-16d. Elmstone and Whitwell on Coventry and Fox, documents £12 per bale, £2 to be retained by bank until advice from head office approved native drawers." Mr. Starling objected to this being put in but it was received and marked M.)

By Mr. Starling—I have been an exchange broker for three years and a half. I was a merchant before. I have had bills of lading signed then myself, under a guarantee. It was only on one occasion, in 1864. The goods were alongside at the time and were shipped afterwards. I have heard of other cases.

The Judge—Is such a practice exceptional, or is it common in Bombay.

Witness—It is done in the exigencies of business.

The Judge—Then do I understand you so far as, your experience goes, there is no such general practice current in Bombay?

Witness.—Certainly not, with that exception.

NR. EDWARD MORRIS.

By the Advocate General—I am manager of the Agra Bank. I remember the last witness negotiating with me for an advance on bills for £6,000 against cotton, endorsed by Elmstone and Whitwell against Coventry and Fox by approved native drawers. Three sets of bills, in sets of three each, were drawn under that arrangement. Exhibits C, G, and K. are the third of exchange of each of those three sets. These are what we call "documents" bills. We get the bill of lading, hypothecation letter, and policy of insurance from drawer in respect of each bill. The letters of hypothecation are in triplicates, and exhibits B, F, and J are the three letters of hypothecation we got in respect of these advances. The bills of lading and the firsts and seconds of exchange have been sent home to our bank in London. This letter, I, was received by me from Elmstone, Whitwell & Co. in respect of the insurance of one consignment. The two other consignments were insured in Bombay and the policies of insurance have been sent to England.

By Mr. Starling—We expect the endorser to send us the names of the shippers, for enquiries, and we can refuse them if we like, but as a general practice we expect the endorser to send us good names.

By the Court—I advanced £10 per bale. I could not say what the insurance at home amounted to. We do not generally advance to the full amount.

BHANJEE KHIMJEE.

By Mr. Farran—I am a cotton merchant and know Soonderjee Shamjee. He purchased 100 bales of cotton and 40 bales of wool from me. The cotton was in several lots; the first lot was 25 bales at Rs. 40, another batch of 27 at Rs. 40, a third of 48 bales at Rs. 43. Soonderjee Shamjee gave me instructions to send the bales to a vessel, the name of which was mentioned in a note which he gave to me but subsequently took away from me. The name was the Aurora. The cotton which I sold to Soonderjee was pressed bales which I had purchased from another man. I bought the 25 and the 27 from Bhimjee Nuthoo, at Rs. 35 per bale. I bought the rest from Mooljee Vussonjee at Rs. 48 per bale. The price I sold at included the cost of shipping. I don't know what the price of fair Dholerah was at that time. The cotton I sold to Soonderjee was known also as "droppings." This was the only transaction I had in droppings. I had bought the bales at the request of Soonderjee. I sent all the goods on board the Aurora by a boatman named Dhunjee Gungadhur who took them in three trips. I gave them to him where I purchased them—the 52 bales at the godown of Bhimjee Matho and the 48 remaining bales at the godown of Mooljee Vasonjee, Soonderjee had got a shipping order which he gave to us. I gave that back to him when I got the mate's receipts, which Dhunjee brought me. There is a mark on the receipt the same as that on the bales. The bales had no marks when I purchased them; the marks were put on by direction of Soonderjee. (Witness here produced a sample of the "droppings" which he said he had taken out of the bales and shown to Soonderjee.) He was cross-examined at some length by Mr. McCulloch as to where he had got the sample, but he held to his statement and said he often kept samples at his house to light his beedee (cigarette.)

DHUNJEE GUNGADHUR.

By the Advocate General—I let out cotton boats for hire. I know the last witness. He employed me to put 100 bales of cotton on board the Aurora in June last. I sent the whole of the 100 bales on board by my tindal, Luxuman. He brought me three receipts for the cotton. I delivered these to Bhanjee. The one now shown me is one of the three cotton receipts.

LUXUMON DAJEE.

By Mr. Farran—I am a tindal in the service of the last witness. In June last I was employed by him to put some cotton on board a ship in the harbour—100 bales in three lots. I did so and got mate's receipts. I gave them to the muccadum. They were like the one now shown me.

DIOGO MANUEL DESILVA.

By the Advocate General—I am a clerk to Messrs. Remington and Co., Elphinstone Circle, in the insurance department. They are agents for the Canton Insurance Company. They insured goods by the Aurora this year. This paper now before me is a correct extract from the books. Messrs. Remington and Co., for the Canton Insurance Co., insured 250 bales of cotton in the Aurora in the name of Treebowundas Narronjee for Rs. 4,000, and granted also an insurance on the same cotton for the Bengal Insurance Society for Rs. 14,000. Both these insurances were noted on the 23rd March by Soonderjee Shamjee to the extent of Rs. 2,18,000 and the policies were granted on the 30th May in the name of Treebowundass Narronjee.

KISHEERENATH RAMCHUNDER.

By the Advocate General—I am a book-keeper for Messrs. Gaddum & Co., who are agents for the Compagnie Lyonaise d' Insurance. I know Soonderjee Shamjee. On the 25th May he insured 250 bales of cotton in the Aurora in the name of Treebowundass Narronjee to the extent of Rs. 23,000.

This was all the evidence given on Monday and the Court adjourned at about six o'clock, the jury being taken to the Bycalla hotel.

Yesterday, the Court sat at half-past nine o'clock, when the hearing of evidence for the prosecution was resumed. This occupied the Court till after one o'clock, when the case for the prosecution having been closed, the Court adjourned for tiffin. On business being resumed, Mr. Starling intimated that neither he nor Mr. McCulloch intended to call any witnesses for the defence, and then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of his clients, Elmstone and Whitwell. Mr. McCulloch followed on behalf of Harriott. His Lordship then addressed the jury at considerable length, and at ten minutes to six o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict, which after an absence of three-quarters of an hour was agreed upon as follows:—That all three prisoners were guilty under the second head of the English charges and under the third and fourth heads of the Indian Penal Code charges; not guilty on the others. His Lordship, in accordance with his intention expressed in the preliminary discussion when the case came on on Monday morning, reserved the following point of law for the decision of the full Court—"Whether the prisoners Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, or any of them, could in point of law be convicted upon all or any of the additional heads of charges upon which they have been respectively found guilty, it appearing that the British ship called the Aurora was destroyed by Richard William Marks, a British subject, by fire on the High Seas, and at a distance of 50 miles or thereabouts from the harbour of Bombay." This point will be argued on Friday, at 11 o'clock, after which such sentence as the law justifies will be passed on the prisoners.

THE COMING GUN.

THE public will be interested in knowing that the 35-ton gun is no longer a mere matter of controversy. The order has been given by the War Office for the construction of a gun of this magnitude, and the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich are now engaged in this manufacture. Of Sir Joseph Whitworth and Sir William Armstrong at present we hear nothing. The colossal piece of ordnance now in hand will be an enlarged specimen of the "Woolwich gun," which is in reality a coil gun on the principle introduced by Mr. Fraser, whereby the number of the parts (as compared with the Armstrong method) is greatly diminished, while the total cost is materially reduced, and the strength of the gun is not only preserved but increased. It is desired that the gun now ordered should be made with all practicable speed, but it is reasonable to expect that the first gun on this unusual scale will occupy a longer period for its production than any subsequent gun of the same size and pattern. The time required in this instance is six months, and the construction of the gun has just commenced. By the end of the year, therefore, the gun will be ready for proof. The length of time necessarily occupied in producing such a weapon shows the importance of England being duly armed against the contingency of war.

As stated in our columns last February, the length of this new gun will be a little over 16 feet, the maximum external diameter 56 inches, and the calibre about 11½ inches. Although the entire mass will weigh 35 tons there will only be six distinct pieces in the build of the gun, including the interior tube of Firth steel. The breech coil of this gun, as it comes from the furnace, will weigh 20 tons. This portion will consist of two bars of iron, coiled one over the other. The inner coil will be a bar 170 feet long, measuring six inches in depth, with a breadth on the upper surface of five inches and on the lower of four inches. This difference between the upper and lower surfaces, we should observe, only exists prior to the coiling of the bar, and is rendered necessary by the circumstance that the upper surface stretches more than the lower in the process of coiling, an effect easily apprehended. We have thus far spoken of the inner bar of the breech coil. The outer bar will of course possess greater dimensions. Its length will be 200 feet, and the depth 7 inches, with upper and lower surfaces of 6 inches and 5 inches. The magnitude of the operation may be apprehended from the fact that the length of this bar is very nearly equal to the height of the Monument. The coiling up of such a bar while in a state of red heat is a process well calculated to astonish those who are not familiar with such undertakings. When, finally, the double coil, glowing from the furnace, comes to be pounded—first at one end and then at the other—under the tremendous blows of the largest steam hammer in the Arsenal, the sight will be still more remarkable, and it is probable that this part of the proceedings will be witnessed by a distinguished body of officials from London.

These gigantic coils have a special fascination for the sight-seer. But to the initiated there is quite an equal degree of interest attaching to the more tedious manipulation of what is called the trunnion hoop. This, as its name implies, is a sort of iron band encircling the belly of the gun, and carrying the two short arms which serve to attach the gun to its carriage. Great cohesive strength is needed in this part of the structure, otherwise the trunnions might break off, and the gun be thereby disabled, in the same manner as a carriage with a broken axle. The trunnion-hoop for this gun will be the largest solid forging of the kind ever made. As much as 20 tons of iron will be gathered round the end of the "porter-bar," by means of which the forging is handled. This quantity of iron will be gradually accumulated, and finally worked *en masse*, the coherence of the whole being secured by the blows of the 15-ton double-acting Nasmyth steam hammer. A trunnion-hoop is necessarily a "punched" forging. It is first of all made solid, and then, by patience and perseverance, a hole is punched clean through the centre, corresponding in size to the body of the gun. In this instance a circular aperture 40 inches in diameter will have to be formed, by dint of hard blows from the steam hammer, right through the glowing mass of iron. At the same time, the shape of the block will be elongated so as to develope the arms or trunnions. Working night and day, amid heat, and glare, and noise, it will take a fortnight to complete the forging of the trunnion-hoop. When finally reduced to its proper shape and size by the excision of superfluous metal, the weight of this part of the gun will be 15 tons. In this state it will be a rough forging, and the subsequent process of "turning," by means of gigantic lathes, will reduce it still more. In like manner the great double breech-coil will be turned and bored so as to lose some of it weight. When the time comes for welding the trunnion-hoop on to the breech-coil both will have to be raised to a welding heat, and the weight of the combined mass will be about 30 tons, thus giving rise to the heaviest operation of all.

Although it was proposed some time ago to make a 30-ton gun for the Thunderer and the Devastation, the idea was not carried out, so that the heaviest gun hitherto made on the coil principle is the 12-inch 25-ton gun, burning 70 pounds of powder. It was intended that the 30-ton gun should only be of 12 inches calibre, and we see that the 35-ton gun itself will go no farther than this, but will probably stop short at 11½ inches. Experience shows that we have been enlarging the bore too rapidly. Hence, while gaining a heavy projectile, it has not been found safe to use proportionately heavy charges, and there has been a consequent loss of velocity. An attempt is now being made to gain in the direction of speed, making the gun stronger so as to bear a heavier charge of powder. It is intended that the powder shall not only be inserted in the gun, but actually made to exercise the explosive force due to its bulk, for it is quite possible to employ a "sensational" charge which shall be nearly half wasted.

We are far from looking upon this 35-ton gun as the maximum. It is true there is a vast difference between a smooth-bore and a rifled gun. Yet there is no reason why our rifled guns should stop short at a bore of 11 or 12 inches diameter while the Americans make smooth-bores of 15 inches. The gun now making at Woolwich is a considerable step in the right direction: but although we go from 25 tons to 35, we are yet far within the limits of our strength. It is therefore a tempting subject for speculation, what will be the actual utility of ship armour, and what will be the relative value of the turret and the broadside principle, when we have at last gained our maximum gun—a gun so big and so strong that nothing bigger or stronger will be practicable? When we have obtained the biggest gun and the heaviest armours on which side will the victory rest?—*Standard.*

RUSSIA IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE Russian government is about to introduce what it calls "great improvements" in the administration of the Russian possessions in the Pacific Ocean, among which the Sakhaline Island occupies a most important place—being the outpost of the Russian possessions at the farthest point of the East. In fact, Russia already holds the whole extent of that island, the southern part of which contains, however, a few Japanese colonies which, the Russian government asserts, have given to the Japanese government a plea to try and extend its domination beyond the limit fixed by the Simoda Treaty. The principal resources of that island are the immense coal fields, which the Russian government intends to be worked by penitentiary colonies, watched over by troops in sufficient number to oppose, meantime, the encroachments of the Japanese.

Meanwhile, new coal-fields are daily being discovered and the Russian government seems to be in fear that their simultaneous working by Russians and Japanese should bring about collisions—the consequences of which cannot be foreseen, because the Japanese are evidently supported in their encroachments "by influences" one is surprised to see acting against Russia in those remote countries, where any European power, Russia excepted, cannot have any interest; therefore, the "influences" above alluded to are moved only by a jealous policy that plays blindly with the real wants of nations. Therefore, the Russian government has resolved, to avoid any complication, to occupy the whole of the island, and to take hold of it in such a way as to be able to vindicate Russia's right even by force. In that view, regular relations are to be established with the continent of those regions, and the military forces established in the Sakhaline Island are to be adequately reinforced.—*Standard.*

THE ARMY OF FRANCE.

[FROM MARTIN'S "STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK OF FACTS" FOR 1870.]

THE military forces of France consist at present of three divisions, called in the 'Army Reorganisation Act' of 1868, which established them, the 'active army,' the 'army of reserve,' and the 'National Guard Mobile.' The law of 1868 fixes the duration of service in the active army at five years, at the expiration of which time the soldier has to enter the reserve for four years longer. The period of service of the young men who have not been comprised in the active army is four years in the reserve, and five in the National Guard Mobile. An annual law on the subject divides each class called to draw in the conscription into two portions, one of which is incorporated in the active army, and the other forms part of the reserve. The duration of service in the active army, as well as in the reserve, counts from the 1st July of the year in which the young men have been inscribed on the rolls of the corps. In time of peace, the soldiers who have completed their period of service receive their liberation from the 30th June of each year. They only receive it, in time of war, after the arrival of the corps of the contingent destined to replace them. The young men drawn for the active army are permitted to get substitutes, but the privilege is refused to those of the reserve. However, they may permute with those of the National Guard, or furnish as substitute a man under 32 years of age, fulfilling the conditions required for military service, and liberated from all other obligations. Soldiers under arms are not admitted to exoneration, but they may get themselves replaced by soldiers of the same arm who have entered their fifth year of service.

By the terms of the Act of 1868, the number of men to be draughted every year is fixed at 100,000, but more may be voted by the Legislative Assembly. The number to be called out in each department of France is settled by imperial decree and the contingent for each canton by the Prefect. As a rule, every Frenchman, aged 21, is obliged to serve in the army or in the Mobile National Guard. As described in the law of 1868, the National Guard Mobile is destined as an auxiliary to the active army in the defence of the fortresses, coasts, and frontiers of the empire, and in the maintenance of order in the interior. It can only be called out for active service by a special law, or in the interval of the session by a decree which must be presented within a delay of 20 days to the Legislative Body. In the active army there are two subdivisions, one embodied immediately, the other maintained at home—"une portion maintenue dans ses foyers." The following classes are exempted from service: those below the standard; those whose infirmities unfit them for soldiering; the eldest of a family of orphans; the only son or eldest son, or, in default of son or stepson, the only or eldest grandson of a widow, or of a blind father or a father aged 70; the eldest of two brothers drawn for service, if the younger is fit to serve; those who have a brother actually serving, not as a substitute; those who have had a brother killed or disabled in the service.

Every man drawn for the active army has the right to buy a substitute. Such substitutes were procured formerly through private agencies; but an Imperial decree of April 26, 1855, organised a new system, making the right to furnish substitutes a Government monopoly. According to this system, the re-enlistment of old soldiers is greatly encouraged, so as to give the army a standing nucleus of experienced troops, who have made the military service their life-profession. The Government annually fixes the price to be paid for substitutes. It was fixed, in 1855, at 2,800 francs, or £112, was lowered, in 1857, to 1,800 francs, or £72, and was subsequently raised again to 2,800 francs, or £112. In 1868, the pay for a substitute was settled by the Minister of War at 2,500 francs, or £100. This was increased by various other items, is thrown into an army-fund, out of which the substitutes are paid a certain amount at the time of enlistment, besides receiving an increase of pay at the end of seven years, another increase at the end of fourteen, and a pension of one franc, or twopence, a day, after a service of forty-five years. Soldiers are allowed to re-enlist as long as they are fit for service.

The details of the organisation of the regular army, on the peace-footing, are as follows:—

INFANTRY.

3	regiments of Imperial Grenadier Guards	6,090
4	" Voltigeurs	8,809
100	" Infantry of the Line	198,871
7	" Chasseurs	16,163
4	" Zouaves	9,746
1	" African Light Infantry	1,639
1	" Foreign Legion	2,577
3	" Tirailleurs of Algeria	6,0 9
1	" Veterans, and other troops	2,236
	Total 124 regiments of Infantry, with	252,662 men.

CAVALRY.

1	Squadron of Cent-Gardes	221
2	regts. of Carabiniers	1,761
12	" Cuirassiers	10,915
13	" Dragoons	11,831
9	" Lancers	8,103
● 13	" Mounted Chasseurs	11,576
1	" Imperial Guides	1,047
8	" Hussars	7,546
3	" Chasseurs d'Afrique	3,381
3	" Spahis	3,489
2	" Remonte and Cavalry School	2,825
	Total 66 regts. and one squadron of Cavalry, with	62,798 men, 48,143 horses.

ARTILLERY.

6 regts. of Foot Artillery		32,850
16 " Horse Artillery		
2 " Artificers		1,639
3 " Train Artillery		3,709
2 " Armourers & Gunmakers		1,654
Total 29 regts. of Artillery, 16,646 horses, with		39,882 men, 1,362 guns.

The regular army is completed by several regiments of engineers, by the gendarmerie, and the troops of the administration. The latter consist of 1,174 staff-officers; 819 chaplains, surgeons, and apothecaries; 370 veterinary surgeons; five companies of mechanics and engineers; 2,575 officers and privates of the Invalides; 2,480 officers and pupils of the military schools; 2,894 men of the Garde de Paris; 1,298 Pompiers, and various other troops, amounting altogether to 15,066 men, with 5,442 horses, on the peace-footing, and 33,365 men, with 12,000 horses, on the war-footing.

Summary of the French Army.	Peace-footing.		War-footing.	
	Men	Horses.	Men.	Horses.
Staff	1,773	160	1,841	200
Infantry	252,662	324	515,937	450
Cavalry	62,798	48,143	100,221	65,000
Artillery	39,882	16,646	63,132	49,838
Engineers	7,459	884	15,443	1,460
Gendarmes	24,355	14,769	25,688	15,000
Troops of the Administration	15,066	5,442	35,535	12,000
Total	404,192	87,368	757,727	143,288

The effective force of the regular army, at the commencement of 1869, amounted, according to a report of the Minister of War, to 334,280 men, with 85,700 horses. Not counting as effective were 114,431 men on furlough, including whom the standing army was represented by 578,852 combatants stationed at home, 5,328 in Italy, and 64,531 in Algeria. The Army of Reserve numbered 198,546, and the National Guard Mobile 381,723 at the commencement of 1869.

The staff of the French army is composed of 9 field-marshals; 170 generals of division, of whom 80 in the reserve; 340 generals of brigade, of whom 180 in the reserve; 1,251 staff majors, of whom 352 in the reserve; and 75 military interpreters. By a military law, strictly enforced, all general officers must retire from active service at the age of sixty-six, the only exception made being in favour of generals who 'have commanded in face of an enemy.'

The whole of France is divided into six 'Arrondissements militaires,' or corps d'armee, each commanded by a field-marshal. These again are separated in military divisions and sub-divisions, the latter of the same circumference as the departments.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FARBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WA